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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Nanking Joins Battle Black Wins First Test

This week for the first time troops of the Chinese Nationalist Government at Nanking actually came to grips with the Japanese. In more than a month of sporadic fighting, local troops in North China bore the brunt while Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek played a waiting game.

Then one of those unfortunate incidents occurred which often starts trouble far beyond its own importance. A Japanese officer and a seaman were killed near Shanghai while allegedly trying to spy on the airdrome.

* * *

That was Monday. By Thursday 21 Japanese warships had converged on Shanghai. Chinese rushed their preparations. Nationalist troops were concentrated around the city. A blockade was thrown across the Yangtse River below Nanking. The capital lies about 200 miles up river from Shanghai.

The week ends with parts of Shanghai in flames. Heavy guns of both Japan and China are in action. Chinese planes are reported entering the warfare for the first time.

* * *

Clash at Nankow

In North China the military situation has steadily become more serious. With Peiping and large parts of Hopei and Chahar Provinces already in Japanese hands, a major battle is underway along the Great Wall near Nankow.

Japanese residents in China poured out of the country all week, choking Japanese ports and testifying to the seriousness with which they view the future.

Tokyo during the week came forward with a determination to stamp out nests of anti-Japanese agitation in China. The chief "nest" is the Nanking Government itself. Japan's position therefore presages hostilities far wider than those arising directly from frictions in North China.

* * *

Neither Japan nor China is in financial position to enter a long war. Tokyo plans to impose new import curbs in an effort to offset the adverse trade balance and to help finance the war. Heavier taxes are in force. Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister, reached Berlin this week in his tour of Europe's financial centers. Everywhere he announces readiness of European financiers to extend credits to China. London and Paris were previously mentioned, and now Swiss and Netherlands banks enter the picture. Actual loans are not so far reported.

* * *

Other nations continue to take steps for protection of their nationals in China. The United States Navy, in view of the war tension, postponed on Monday the scheduled visit to Japan of the flagship cruiser Augusta of the Asiatic fleet and four destroyers. But American ships in the Pacific are on the alert.

Future of Philippines, Page 1.

* * *

Hull Diplomacy

The diplomacy of Secretary Hull toward the Chinese war, toward Latin America, and toward peace as a whole, registered important steps this week. Some 40 nations have replied to his statement of July 18 in which he appealed for renewed respect for peace treaties.

While not mentioning China specifically, the statement had an apparent bearing on the prospect of further Japanese aggressions in China. Another direction in which the Secretary was undoubtedly looking came to light this week, in Brazil.

* * *

Mr. Hull opened the week with a request to Congress for the leasing of six old naval destroyers to Brazil. He accompanied the request with remarks which indicated he was disturbed over prospects that some European powers might help Brazil build up her defenses if the United States did not.

This naval move followed soon after the financial and commercial understanding reached between Washington and Rio de Janeiro. An immediate effect of that accord was the cancelling by Brazil of talks with Germany for a coffee deal. Germany was to take Brazilian coffee, some 100,000 bags. She was to pay in marks which could be spent only for German goods. But it was believed the coffee would be sold by Germany in Central Europe in competition with Brazil's own trade.

* * *

Credits and Trade

Alleged sharp practices of this type run counter to the reciprocal trade policy of Mr. Hull. The Germans, on the other hand, accused Mr. Hull of using credits to obtain advantages in Brazilian trade.

On the diplomatic side, Mr. Hull's destroyer proposal met instant opposition. It was declared to be in violation of a clause in the 1936 Naval Treaty. Brazil's neighbors in South America asked why special favor was being shown to her.

The potential display of force was held to be inconsistent with the Buenos Aires peace treaties, one of which outlaws the use of armed force in American relations. The State Department of course pointed out the defensive nature of the plan.

Argentina's protests were sufficiently vigorous for the State De-

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In the Boston Section:

Quincy Increases Business with Municipal Parking Area.

Roosevelt Signing of Wage Compact Consent Called Noted Advance by Parkman.

Second Anniversary of Social Security Sees N. E. States Well Organized.

$14 Week Minimum Wage for Experienced Employee Decreed by Wage Commission.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Faith Council Finds Unity On Basic Doctrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Aug. 14—The conclusion that there is "no ground for maintaining division between the churches" on the question of "the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ" was the view of Section One of the World Conference on Faith and Order which resumed public meetings here yesterday.

This section undertook to study the differences and agreements of all the churches in Christendom concerning the doctrine of grace.

The report was presented by the Rev. William Manson of the Church of Scotland who said that the conception of future reunion had been the guiding light before them. The speaker also stressed the wonderful unanimity which had from first to last characterized the discussion of the section. The report was laid before the conference without reduction or reserve.

Faith of Primitive Church

Bishop Lehtonen of the Evangelical Church of Finland claimed that they had only tried to express quite simply that faith of the primitive church which proclaimed the gospel of God's love.

Comparing the present conference with those of 1920 and 1927, Archbishop Stephan of the Sofia Orthodox Church saw a notable and encouraging advance in the entire spiritual atmosphere of Christendom. If the work done in all sections has been as satisfactory as that of his section, he added, "We may say that the Rubicon has been crossed and we have already advanced on the way which leads to our aim."

The feeling which underlay the entire report, declared Rt. Rev. E. H. M. Waller, Bishop of the Madras Anglican Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, was that they were just His children trying to praise Him for this with that grace He had given them.

Essential Unity

Prof. Emile Clavier of the Reformed Evangelical Church of France supported the report, adding that "the magnificent promise of the preliminary preparations has been kept." That there was essential unity between the churches not merely in feeling and common mood, not merely in brotherly love, declared Reverend Professor Anders Nygren of the church of Sweden, but they had a common message to the world of sanctifying themselves to God in that spiritual unity.

Stating that the world was wrestling with fundamental pessimism—"a world that is in agony over its faith in the Love of God," Right Reverend Bishop Neville Talbot of Nottingham held that the report would have been still more valuable if it had more explicitly referred to the difficulties which are in the minds of men about making the great primal affirmations about the Love of God.

Pursue Separate Way

The report was handed to the drafting committee which has been asked to produce a unified statement of the reports of the four sections of the conference. It is learned that in reply to the personal approach by the Archbishop of York to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Saint Andrews and Edinburgh to see if the latter would accept a formal invitation either as an observer or a delegate to the conference, the Archbishop of York has been informed that "it would be wiser for them to pursue their ways separately."

Much satisfaction was expressed at the news received today that a representative of the German Evangelical Church was being allowed, after all, to attend the conference. It is understood it is Dr. Diestel who is regarded as a moderate member of the Confessional movement which has long opposed Hitler's National Socialist church unification.

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Making the Constitution

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A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution as "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent

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Technology and Electricity: Myriad Tasks Made Lighter In Home, Factory and Farm

Influence of Public Address System in Modern Society Stressed—Outstanding Developments Predicted in Highway Lighting

Following is the ninth of a series of articles on the technological progress report of the National Resources Committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Electricity may some day automatically open your refrigerator door, call the gas station attendant, and say "thank you" when you make a purchase.

It may open and close your windows, cook your roast at a predetermined hour, and turn your hall light off and on when you are away on vacation.

These possibilities are held out to the average American by the National Resources Committee in its recent report on technological trends. Judging from the gradual, subtle changes that have taken place in man's "daily work" in the last half century, the committee finds that no one is in position to say just what his tasks may be 25 or 50 years hence.

Only a few short years ago, it is pointed out, wood chopping, the drawing of water from wells, the weaving of cloth and the preparation of illumination were considered as much a part of the daily routine as the preparation of food for consumption, maintenance of cleanliness, and the dictation and signing of correspondence. Cataloguing only a few of the vast number of electrical devices now in use, the committee finds the only reason electricity is not performing even more miraculous functions is because of "our own human limitations."

"We do not know what to ask that electricity do next," it declares.

Special attention is called to the photoelectric cell or electric eye, "silently creeping into our lives." Its social import cannot now be estimated, the committee says. Among the functions listed which this apparatus is capable of performing are:

Drinking fountain control; opening doors for animals; store and window lights turned on at approach of passer-by or patrolman; parking lights on autos, automatically lighted at dusk; signs along roadway lighted on approach of car lights; photography of wild animal life; automatic photographing of sneak thieves and burglars; detec-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

End of Congress Is Speeded Up By Trading on Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Congress is today in another spurting mood, following the apparent abandonment of plans to press the wages and hours bill at this session, and the agreement between President Roosevelt and the cotton bloc to pay subsidy loans in return for a crop-control bill next session.

The President virtually surrendered to the mobilized cotton congressmen, backed by a possible reinforcement of wheat and corn congressmen. He agreed to order the making of commodity loans by the Federal Government, beginning with cotton. The congressional delegation, in return, bound itself to press for enactment of a crop-surplus control measure as soon as the next session convenes in January. The Senate approved the bargain after ten minutes of debate, and House action seems on the way.

Meantime, the hint that adjournment will not be more than a week removed, came when the House Rules Committee favorably reported a resolution permitting temporary suspension of the rules to rush bills to passage.

Speeds Things Along

Passage of measures under this rule require a two-thirds majority, and the procedure enormously expedites action on bills against which there is only slight opposition.

But the adoption of suspension was also a virtual admission that the wages and hours bill is definitely dropped for this session. Majority Leader Sam Rayburn admitted that he had promised not to bring up the bill under suspension of rules, and the important industrial measure is still locked fast in the Rules Committee.

Many House leaders, and reputedly President Roosevelt, are not now anxious to force the wages and hours bill to passage at this session, it is reported, because of its many serious amendments and limitations. They believe that a far better bill can be achieved early next year.

The farm bill commitment was also matched by passage of the sugar-control bill in the Senate, an action which is expected to evoke at least a pocket-veto from the White House. In a letter to Senator Pat Harrison, (D) of Mississippi,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

'Hello' and 'Yes' Banned in Modern Phone Etiquette

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 — Don't say "Hello" when answering a telephone ring; courtesy has its place there as much as in face-to-face personal relations, according to a booklet entitled "You and Your Telephone," issued by the New York Telephone Company today.

"When you answer, avoid such old-fashioned, indefinite, and time-wasting words as 'hello' and 'yes,'" this new treatise on telephone usage says.

Instead of the hackneyed, time-worn "hello," the booklet suggests that in answering the telephone one should give the name of the organization they represent or, in the event of an individual, their own name, and urges that everyone should "phone as you would be phoned to."

It urges a "voice with a smile," since the voice over the telephone gives a mental picture of the speaker—"smiling or grimacing, courteous or grouchy, trustworthy or crafty." In other words, it is the voice that bespeaks the character. Moreover, the booklet urges telephone users to speak clearly and tactfully.

Mental Causes Of Road Mishaps Found at 'Clinic'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Correction of the mental lapses that cause highway accidents through a system of friendly co-operation between the motorist and the police has displaced the former police technique in this city of howling down the traffic violator and handing out tickets.

Since the adoption last February of the so-called "clinic" system of calling in violators for informal chats concerning their failings, safety experts have found that of 200 offenders examined only eight have fallen into difficulties for the second time. Many have expressed appreciation to the police for their friendly and courteous aid in helping them to become more careful drivers.

According to the Wichita plan evolved by the Harvard Bureau for Traffic Research persons who receive their second warning for traffic ordinance violation while driving (in distinction to parking) are called in for personal examination at the city's traffic clinic.

"When he arrives, the offender is treated with the utmost deference, being urged to talk freely about his violations, the circumstances under which they occurred, and indeed, any other matter he may choose to discuss," writes Chief Wilson in the

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Philippines: Trade Survey Is Welcomed

Joint Committee to Shun Politics During Hearings on Industry

Much Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Aug. 14—Business leaders of the Philippines who for some time have felt apprehensive of the results which might be accomplished by the joint United States-Philippine Islands Economic Committee of Experts which arrives in Manila tomorrow, now voice approval of the personnel of the committee and the advance plans to have full and complete hearings at which all branches of insular industry will have an opportunity to testify.

The appointment of Ambassador John Van Antwerp MacMurry to head the committee did much to strengthen the confidence of American, European and Filipino businessmen throughout the Philippines in the purposes and expected accomplishments of the hearings. Radio messages received by the office of the American High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and the Commonwealth Government officials from the committee on board the S. S. President Hoover, indicate that there will be a minimum of entertainment and sightseeing and a maximum of attention to the business of conducting the hearings and compiling the reports.

The chamber of the erstwhile Philippine Senate in the Legislative Building of the Commonwealth will be used by the committee for its public hearings. The Philippine Legislature now being a unicameral body, the Senate Chamber is vacant.

To Study Island Industry

The committee has been offered the services of the Commonwealth cutter Apo to travel about the islands so that the members may become personally familiar with all phases of Philippine industry.

When the personnel of the committee was first announced by Washington, the inclusion of Dr. Ben Dorfman and Dr. Frank Waring was most favorably received in Manila. The thorough report on Philippine Economics and Trade made by these young men to the United States Tariff Commission as a result of their stay in the islands during 1936 has been most favorably received in the Philippines. It was declared by the American Chamber of Commerce Journal of Manila to be so outstanding a document on Philippine commerce that the entire context was reprinted in the Magazine of the American Chamber and given wide distribution throughout the business houses of the islands.

Additional prestige in the eyes of Far Eastern business was given the committee as Mr. MacMurry is thoroughly familiar with the ways of the Orient as he was at one time Minister to China and is well known in Manila circles.

Only Two Politicians

Among the Philippine members of the committee are several outstanding business leaders of the Commonwealth and only two ma-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Center of New Far Eastern Crisis

Paul's Photos

The Bund at Shanghai

In a View Taken From One of the Towers of the City Looking Into the International Settlement

Shanghai Neutral Zone Bombed; Chinese Launch Air Attack

Half a Century of Sino-Japanese Relations in Summary

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The following is a brief summary of the main moves in Sino-Japanese relations during the half century preceding the present crisis:

1894-95—Sino-Japanese War growing out of Japanese fear of Chinese dominance of neighboring Korea. Japan gained Formosa and smaller island groups as well as the independence of Korea (which it annexed in 1910).

1900—Japan joined with Western powers in sending troops to Peking (Peiping) to relieve the besieged legations and put down the Boxer anti-foreign uprising. China was compelled to pay the injured nations a heavy indemnity and to permit them to maintain armed guards at the Peking legations and along the line of communication to the sea.

1904-5—Russo-Japanese War, due partly to Japan's fear of increasing Russian dominance in Manchuria. Japan won from Russia valuable

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Japanese Warships and Troops Under Fire of Chinese Planes

The News

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today this Government has made "most earnest" representations to the Japanese and Chinese governments not to use Shanghai as a "theater of operations."

The Secretary of State said the United States Asiatic fleet was prepared on short notice to remove about 3000 American nationals from the troubled zone if necessary.

His statement was made to a press conference after Shanghai reports listed at least three Americans killed in the Chinese-Japanese aerial warfare over the city.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Chinese attacked the Japanese with aerial bombs and artillery today in Shanghai. The fighting was carried into the heart of the international zone and endangered the safety of Americans and other foreigners.

Bombs fell at Cathay Hotel, on Nanking Road, one of the international zone's main streets. Near the hotel, a number of foreigners were reported to have been killed. Americans and other foreigners began to evacuate danger areas within the settlement.

Late in the afternoon the United States cruiser Augusta, flagship for Admiral Harry E. Yarnell of the Asiatic fleet, arrived and tied up opposite the Shanghai Power Company.

The American Emergency Committee mapped safety measures which, it hoped, would protect the 4000 American residents.

Sixteen Chinese Planes

The fighting at Shanghai, which was more intense than yesterday's machine gun skirmishes and artillery duels, was fought in and from the air, along the Whangpoo riverfront, and throughout the city.

Sixteen Chinese planes flew over the city in a bomb attack on Japanese warships and troop concentrations. Japanese planes took the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Intimate Message From Washington

The Black Appointment—Is It a Vendetta, and Will It Whip the Southern Democrats Into Line? Opens Many Questions

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 14

Several times in recent weeks, President Roosevelt is reliably reported to have told friends that he did not see how he could possibly appoint Senator Black to the Supreme Court: that the Alabaman was far too valuable right there in the Senate.

Suddenly, the appointment comes. It coincides precisely with a revolt of southern conservatives. They are blocking the wages and hours bill, trying to force the President to pay a cotton subsidy without a compensating surplus reduction, holding back all along the line. This revolt comes on top of the essential role Southerners played in blocking the Supreme Court enlargement.

So Washington observers are not finding it hard to explain the Black nomination. Not only was the Alabaman perfectly logical by reason of liberalism, loyalty, and locality, but his appointment at this moment enabled the President to "take it out of the hides" of the Southern Conservatives. That is taken to be the real impelling reason for the appointment.

Opponents, meantime, are seeking refuge behind a barricade of constitutional and legalistic argument. Their real objections to the slender Alabaman—and there is no reason why they should not have been frankly stated—is that he stands too far to the left, that his legal and judicial background is very limited, and that in the Senate he has been a merciless crusader. Moreover, according to the interpretation given above, it was a "revenge appointment."

Angels on a Needle's Point

It would be well for the opposition to come out from behind the smoke-screen of legalisms. They will not impress the country overmuch. First it is contended that no vacancy exists, since Mr. Justice Van Devanter is still a member of the court, though retired, and subject to call from the Chief Justice for subordinate duties. Second, they argue that no member of the present Senate constitutionally may be advanced to an office created by Congress during his term, or—third—the emoluments of which were increased.

All three arguments are immensely difficult to resolve: they resemble the medieval schoolmen's discussion of the number of angels who could stand on the point of a needle. Of the three, the latter two have the most apparent validity. In Mr. Justice Van Devanter's letter of retirement, he wrote: "I desire to avail myself of the rights, privileges and judicial service specified in the act of March 1, 1937, entitled 'An Act to Provide for Retirement of Justices of the Supreme Court,' and to that end I hereby retire from regular, active service on the bench . . ."

This specific reference to the Retirement Act meant that the vacancy now created stems from a legislative action of the present Congress. Or does it? Was it the Retirement Act, or Mr. Justice Van Devanter's own positive act that created the vacancy?

As to the third argument, it is pointed out that the Retirement Act guarantees the retirement income of a justice to be $20,000 a year. Previously, a resigned justice was paid any figure which Congress might designate, as Mr. Justice Holmes learned when his was trimmed to $10,000.

Does this guarantee of a $20,000 annual life income "increase the emoluments" of the office of justice?

Opens Still Another Question

If so, then Senator Black would seem ineligible under the Constitution. But wait a minute. Is not a justice guaranteed $20,000 a year as salary, and is not the only way it can be cut is for him first to retire or resign? The emoluments, therefore, were dependent on whether or not a justice remained on the bench.

Altogether, as one may agree, the arguments are very much like the angels on that needle-point—unanswerable. It is on this basis that the opposition has opened its fight.

Of course, all the indications are that confirmation will result. The outright opposition so far on record is in a small minority. The trouble about these legalistic difficulties is that they may make trouble in future. Decisions of the court in which Senator Black's vote might be decisive could perhaps be questioned by a taxpayer's suit or otherwise. For perhaps the first time in American history, the legal eligibility of a Supreme Court justice is in some doubt.

How much easier it would have been, many observers are saying, for the President to have appointed Judge Sam G. Bratton, of Albuquerque, N. M. As a former Senator held in the highest regard by his colleagues, Judge Bratton would have been confirmed instantly. As it is, the New Mexican may well find his way upon the bench later, if the President has another vacancy. But why would it not have been useful and wise politically to set him in the first vacancy, avoiding all this legalistic row, and taking out some of the sting of the court fight and the feud with Southern Democrats. Instead of which, the sting is renewed and deepened by the Black appointment, and oppositionists are saying "we told you so."

But one thing is certain. The President is grimly serious. "Jim" Farley's talk about "no vendettas" sounds rather silly now. Opposition Senators have the choice of burning bridges or of scrambling back. Evidently, the President thinks they may scramble back, or else he is prepared to go on without the support of the old Democratic Party coalition. Or he just doesn't care.

Russians Flying On With Only 3 Motors

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 14 (AP)—Northland aviators, on hearing from six Russian aviators that one motor of their four-motored monoplane had failed, stood by their planes today, ready to take out over the bleak Arctic snowfields in case the Russians may have been forced down.

Sigismund Levanefsky, pilot of the plane with which Russia was pioneering a proposed transpolar Moscow-United States airline, radioed Moscow at 1 a. m. today, Moscow time, (5 p. m. Friday, EST) the motor had failed.

Mr. Levanefsky said he intended to proceed here on three motors. He said a damaged oil line put the engine out of commission, but gave no hint that he and his five companions intended to interrupt their flight, intended to end at Oakland, Calif.

A few seconds later Moscow lost contact with the fliers.

The plane was 15 hours overdue here at 8 a. m. E. S. T. It is 4000 miles here from Moscow.

The fliers were to land here, then proceed to another refueling stop at Edmonton, Alberta.

South's Revolt Grows Critical For Democracy

Open Resentment Against Many New Deal Bills Threatens Solidity

Fissure Runs Deep

Will Southern Conservatives or New Deal Radicals Rule in 1940, Is Question

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 — The Southern revolt against the New Deal presents serious possibilities for the Democratic Party.

That the Democratic control of Congress is largely Southern goes without saying. The Vice-President is a Southerner, so is the Senate majority leader. The Speaker of the House is from Alabama, the majority leader is from Texas. Out of 33 regular Senate committees, the chairmen of 13 come from the South. In the House, out of 45 committees 28 are from the South, and of the 20 or so of really key House committees the proportion is much higher.

There can be no doubt of it, from the congressional viewpoint the South supplies the captains and lieutenants who are now in revolt.

It is a matter of serious consequence, for the party fissue goes deep despite all harmony dinners. Ultimately it comes down to this: will the regular Democrats from the South, many of whom are as conservative as Old Guard Republicans in most matters save the tariff, name the successor to Mr. Roosevelt in 1940, or will Mr. Roosevelt name him? In other words, liberal or conservative, which wing, is going to flap the party?

Resentment Has Grown

A series of New Deal bills have had a cumulative effect in causing Southern resentment.

There was the generous relief bill, which Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina attempted to get amended to require a 40 per cent contribution from localities. There was the wages and hours bill now tied up in House Rules Committee by Southern votes which threatens low-wage Southern industries. Southern industries. Southerners felt they knew the worst when Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts stated he voted for it and explained why.

There was the Wagner housing bill which provoked a rural revolt, largely from the South, when it seemed to be giving big sums to the cities and especially New York, without adequate compensation in kind to agricultural areas.

Then there is Mr. Roosevelt's apparent unwillingness to grant crop loans at a time when the bumper cotton crop threatens the price. There was the rumored difference of Vice-President Garner with the President which was coupled with his "vacation" in Texas.

The final Straw

There was the Supreme Court reorganization fight which called some of its most bitter critics from the conservative southern side—Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, and the like.

On top of all that came the anti-lynching bill which roused a fury of opposition among southerners which requires a reading of Senator Tom Connally's speech in the Congressional Record, and the similar outburst of Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, in the Congressional debate to fully appreciate. The Connally speech waved the old battle flags of the Civil War. For purposes of mere historical record, a passage from the Pepper speech should be cited to give the actual flavor of the debate.

"Whatever may be written into the Constitution," he exclaimed, "whatever may be placed upon the statute books of this nation, however many soldiers may be stationed about the ballot boxes of the southland, the colored race will not vote, because in doing so under present

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Signals Solve London's Worst Traffic Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Blackfriars Bridge crossing, one of London's traffic "black spots," was transferred recently to an automatic light control system, which is claimed to be the most complicated in the world.

There are four main roads and five subsidiary ones, carrying 50,000 vehicles daily, included in this transfer. The whole involves the use of 43 separate sets of signals. All are linked with an intricate electrical apparatus which controls the vehicles as they approach from different quarters and regulates the length of the "Go" and "Stop" signs accordingly.

Pedestrians are expected to use subway crossings where possible, but in some places, hand operated signals are provided.

When the change-over from "Robert" to Robot was made, the six policemen previously in control of the traffic stood aside to watch results. At the first "rush hour" they fancied that the flow of traffic must be exceptionally light, because of the lack of traffic "jams" or long lines of vehicles waiting behind the red lights.

Each Dog Has Own Tricks in Bossing Sheep

Annual August trials give British sheep dogs chance to show their skill in driving, penning and 'shedding'—Crowds gather to see display of skill.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYDAL, England—August is the month for sheep-dog trials in Britain. As it is also the holiday month, crowds gather to watch the clever displays of sheepdriving, penning and shedding that are held in many parts of the country.

To the city dweller the trials are a revelation of what skillfully trained "working" dogs can accomplish, while to the dweller in a sheep farming region a trial is an epitome of the shepherding work which they see daily going on around them.

The trials are so staged as to test the dogs on every point, and thus exhibit the amazing range of their powers. However, the chief actors in the show display no signs of stage-fright or self-consciousness, but take it all as part of the day's work, as indeed it might be.

The shepherd stands at one end of the field. At the other end, the starting point, the sheep are being released. At a signal from the judge, the shepherd speaks a quiet word to the dog, who is waiting at his feet. Immediately "Fly" is off to gather the sheep, quite alone, with only her master's whistles to guide her. She has not seen the sheep, but she knows that she has been sent to fetch them.

Individual Technique

From the very start the dogs will show their individual ways of tackling the job. "Fly" goes on with unerring instinct in response to the whistle behind her. One notices that she does not make straight for the sheep, but describes a semi-circle and approaches them from behind, ready to start them off in the right direction.

And now the fun begins! For these sheep, taken at random from different flocks, can be expected to behave in the inconsequent way that any sheep would, and it is going to test all the dog's intelligence and skill to induce these creatures to pass through gates and into pens and do the things required of them.

The sheep must not be made to go too fast or they would certainly get out of control, and they must not go too slowly for there is a time limit to be observed. When "Fly" is running her sheep too fast, the shepherd gives a long shrill whistle, and immediately "Fly" drops down and lies still. The sheep at ce slow down, and then a short note, repeated several times brings the dog to her feet again.

After many gyrations she drives her sheep slowly through the first gate. Others are not so fortunate. Ben's" sheep start off at a run, which he does not succeed in stemming till they are well beyond the gate, having passed outside instead of through it.

Now the sheep must be driven toward the shepherd, turned there and brought back again through the second and third gates.

Teamwork

Then comes the penning. The shepherd now takes up his second position, holding the gate of the pen, and he may not move from this gate. The dog must bring the sheep to the entrance of the pen, and dog and shepherd together—so gently—urge them inside. This is perhaps the most exciting moment of all, and one when the dog's intelligent co-operation with his master is most evident.

Now there are no calls, no strident whistles, one can hear nothing from the hillside where the spectators are watching, only guess the quiet commands and the dog's instant response. The man, too, must work quietly and with great patience. If he attempts to close the gate too soon or too hastily, he may frighten the sheep out again.

When "Fly" brings her sheep to the pen, coaxing them nearer and nearer with little curvetings and prancings, her master on his side waves his arms and begins to close the gate upon them. But suddenly, off darts one sheep at a tangent, and while "Fly" goes to retrieve it, two others go off round the outside of the pen, and there is a general stampede.

After the penning, the sheep are driven out again and over to a large circle marked out on the ground. Within this circle the dog must separate one sheep from the others—"shedding" this is called—and keep it apart from the others for a certain time. In each set there is always a marked sheep, and while the shepherd has to point out his sheep to the dog, he may not help the dog by driving off the others.

Tattersall; Westmoreland Gazette

Penning

Here Shepherd and Dog Are Called on for Real Teamwork

"Shedding"

The Dog Must Separate the Sheep Indicated From the Flock and Keep it Away From the Others for a Required Time

Snell Loses Hope For Inquiry Into Democratic Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — His charges of Democratic violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act scorned by the House Rules Committee, Rep. Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader, today, turned his pile of exhibits over to the Department of Justice.

The Department has acceded to Mr. Snell's request for an investigation into the alleged coercive sale of Democratic campaign books to corporations forbidden by law to contribute to party funds, but Attorney General Homer S. Cummings warned that little could be expected from it unless more evidence was presented.

Mr. Snell is enough of a politician himself not to expect much censure of the Democratic Party from members of the Administration, but by his various maneuvers he is managing to keep the issue in the public eye. He was not surprised when the Democrat-controlled House Rules Committee summarily pigeonholed his resolution calling for a congressional investigation.

The Republican leader is charging that more than $1,000,000 has been brought into the Democratic treasury through the sale of campaign books to some 900 corporations. If these sales constitute violations of the Corrupt Practices Act, as Mr. Snell contends, approximately $18,000,000 would be owed the Government in fines.

It took the House Committee less time to shelve the proposed inquiry than it would have taken to read the 21 exhibits submitted. Mr. Snell is not counting on much more consideration from the Department of Justice, despite the fact that it has agreed to make an investigation and has indicated a desire for further evidence.

"There's probably no more chance they'll be interested than the Rules committee," he admitted.

Mr. Snell is especially denouncing sales methods employed by the Democratic National Committee in distributing a de luxe edition of the Democratic Book of 1936 autographed by the President and sold for $250 a copy.

Pays in Half Dollars

MISHAWAKA, Ind. (AP)—A. M. Pletcher turned in his old car and paid 1100 half dollars—saved during five years—for a new automobile.

Talk of Reviving New Jersey Canal Causes Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14—Any ship canal across New Jersey should be considered just as much a national project as the Panama Canal and the Cape Cod Canal, according to a petition filed with a special board of engineers of the War Department by chambers of commerce of seven northern New Jersey municipalities and other organizations. The petitioners are opposing proposals to reopen the uestion of construction of the New Jersey Ship Canal, extending roughly from Raritan Bay to Bordentown, on the Delaware River.

Interest in the canal project has been revived recently by south Jersey and Pennsylvania interests. One of the arguments advanced by its proponents is that it would revitalize the anthracite industry in Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley by opening up New England markets.

Signers of the current petition condemning the plan are the chambers of commerce of Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, Bergen County, Passaic, Hoboken and Elizabeth and the New Jersey Highway Users' Conference. They argue that 1935 estimate of Army egineers of constructing the canal at a 27-foot depth was $210,000,000, with an additional $5,000,000 for right-of-way to be paid by the state, and that conditions now would make the cost higher, even though the canal were constructed at less than a 27-foot depth.

In contending that the canal, if constructed, should be a national project and not cost the state anything directly either for construction incidentals or maintenance, the petition declared:

"The Cape Cod Canal has been recognized as a national project, wherein the State of Massachusetts, or any subdivision thereof, did not pay for its cost or assume any damages."

Curb on Gambling Devices Furthered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A new turn was taken in the nearly year-old legal battle between pinball machine and marble board operators and law officials when L. G. Lewelling, Oregon State circuit judge, recently dissolved temporary injunctions restraining county officials at Salem, state capital, from interfering with the operation of the machines.

Various laws have been passed both by state governing bodies and those of different localities either banning or regulating the mechanical devices. But in most cases temporary restraining injunctions were obtained by the operators, thus allowing the machines to run.

"I do not propose to have this court of equity used to prevent the prosecution of criminal offenses," stated Judge Lewelling.

After the decision dissolving the injunctions was announced, Ralph E. Moody, Assistant Attorney General of Oregon, ordered all such devices seized in the Marion county area. He declared:

"Operators of these mechanical pickpockets and one-armed bandits have been appealing to the courts not to protect their property, but to protect the illegal use of it. The owners of these machines did not dare risk an appeal to the State Supreme Court, for they knew what the decision would be."

Board's Right to Dismiss Teacher Upheld by Court

MERCER, Penna., Aug. 14 (AP)—A common pleas court judge yesterday refused to restore to Florence Beresford the teacher's job she lost when a country school board charged she was incompetent.

Forest Service Moves to Conserve Yosemite Pines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Giant sugar pine trees in the Yosemite Valley are being felled, despite a congressional mandate for their preservation.

The situation has evoked a public protest from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who charges commercial lumber interests with taking advantage of a legislative technicality to complete last-minute exploitation of the sugar pine forest bordering the western boundary of the Yosemite National Park.

Conservationists succeeded this summer in getting Congress to pass legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Carl Inn tract, comprising some 7200 acres of the giant trees as an addition to the park. President Roosevelt signed the act on July 9.

It then developed that emergency funds, earmarked for the purchase, were diverted by subsequent legislation, reappropriating old balances but making no provision for the use in land acquisition.

The Bureau of the Budget, with the approval of the President, has asked Congress to include an item in the pending third deficiency bill, to permit allocation of these earmarked funds for the purchase of the timber stand.

Meanwhile, a formal petition submitted by the National Park Service to the Yosemite Sugar Pine Lumber Company, which holds title to 6700 of the 7200-acre park addition, asking it to cease cutting in the purchase area and to shift its logging operations to other points, is said to have been ignored.

According to the Park Service, the company is going steadily ahead with the clearing of a railroad right-of-way into the designated purchase area, slashing a scar through the forest. This right-of-way already extends more than a mile into the area. The company is reported to have issued orders for complete logging of a one-quarter section adjacent to the newly cleared right-of-way.

Mr. Ickes charges that the company is "extracting its last pound of profit against a declared public policy and in defiance of a formal Government request."

Park officials predict that in a relatively few years there will be no other forest like the Yosemite sugar grove, provided it is rescued from the lumberman's axe. Sugar pines grow only in California and Oregon and are considered nearly equal to the more famous western redwoods in spectacular beauty.

Building Boards From Sugar Cane Tested in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 — Building boards made from sugar cane proved stronger than wood in tests completed recently by the department of civil engineering at Columbia University and have been accepted by the New York City Building Department as a substitute for wood in frame construction. Since the material is cheaper than most woods, engineers said it promised to reduce the cost of the small house and to hasten the day of mass production and pre-fabrication of dwellings.

Produced from bagasse, a by-product in the manufacture of cane sugar, the building material was described as almost pure cellulose, treated to enable it to resist water, rot, termites, fungi and vermin. The material is pressed into boards and coated with black asphalt to render it waterproof.

"Because of the uniformity of the raw material and its fabrication into panel form, there is virtually no variation in either the strength or the insulating value of the product," says a report from Columbia University. "The bagasse fibers lend themselves naturally to the process. Each fiber has innumerable tiny hairs which interlock with those of other fibers to give the board strength and rigidity."

The Columbia engineers discovered that the cane fiber, when converted into sheathing, was 28 per cent stronger than diagonal wood sheathing and 330 per cent stronger than horizontal wood sheathing.

"The new development," the engineering report says, "alters the historic conception of home building, providing a stronger structural base for the house frame and functioning as a hidelike covering which binds loose members of a skeleton together. The new buildings for the Delaware aqueduct project are being sheathed in the cane fiber board in accordance with plans drawn by the New York City Department of Water Supply."

Rehabilitation Urged to Aid Low-Cost Housing Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—While large-scale low-cost housing for workers, as envisioned in the Wagner-Steagall bill, appears to many housing experts as the best available answer to the nation's slum clearance problem, some of them are pointing to the need for a supplementary program — one which would recondition existing neighborhoods, now on the down grade, that offer rents to meet the very lowest incomes.

It is possible that the Wagner bill itself may be used to aid such a program if local housing authorities promote it, these housing experts say. They see rehabilitation as necessary to take care of those families whose incomes are now so meager that they cannot afford to live in the new low-cost public housing projects.

Program Proposed in Chicago

Such a program is now proposed for this city by the Chicago Housing Authority, the official agency for carrying on public housing enterprises here. Its recommendations are the outcome of a survey recently completed by the Authority's staff, which showed that dwellers in substandard apartments and houses are now getting surprisingly cheap rent in many cases, rents which cannot be matched by any PWA projects. Further, this study indicated that many of these habitations, while below standard in some respects, are not beyond rehabilitation, being in buildings that are structurally sound, and that have plenty of light and ventilation.

What is needed, says Miss Elizabeth Wood, secretary of the Authority, is for some public agency to go into such neighborhoods and check further blight by establishing a long-term plan for its rehabilitation, tearing down bad buildings which the housing people call "wormy spots," putting up new ones where they are needed, getting enforcement of the terms of the plan, and possibly even assisting private owners to improve their buildings. Many of these things can be done without additional legislation, Miss Wood believes. The Wagner Act, she points out, provides for loans for neighborhood rehabilitation as well as for new building. She believes that erection of small housing units is a legitimate activity under the act, providing some responsible public agency has set up an enforceable plan for the neighborhood's rehabilitation.

The importance of this kind of activity was touched on in the recent publication, "The Tenements of Chicago," the chief authority on Chicago housing, compiled by Dean Edith Abbott of the University of Chicago. In a chapter contributed by Dr. Helen R. Jeter, this book reported that at least half the unskilled workers in Chicago cannot pay rents higher than $18 a month, or, in terms of monthly room rental, $4.50 a room for three-room apartments.

While rentals for Chicago's new federal housing projects have not yet been set, it does not appear likely that they can be brought down to a figure low enough for the lowest-paid unskilled workers. PWA rentals in other cities range from a low $5.50 a room in the South to $8 in certain northern localities. Of course, it must be noted that the rents for federal projects include such items as heat, refrigeration, and services not included in low rents shown by the University of Chicago study. Moreover, some students of housing claim that the efficient planning of government apartments makes it possible for families to get along in comfort with less space than they had before. Thus the figures are not strictly comparable, but they do show, and PWA officials are frank in conceding this fact, that the new federal projects cannot be rented to persons on the lowest wage levels. They will be filled with workers on the second level who are still not able to pay for good privately constructed shelter.

Self-Sustaining Projects

The reason for this is that the law requires PWA housing projects to be self-sustaining, once allowance has been made for the government subsidy, and this requirement determines minimum rents on the basis of actual costs. While this obviously does not open federal homes to relief clients, social workers do not conclude that large-scale enterprises are therefore no help in slum clearance. Any increase in the number of housing units in the low-price market helps all low wage earners, they say, relieving some of the strains upon the market by making more cheap flats available.

What Miss Wood of the Chicago Housing Authority argues is that the merits of large-scale housing have been painted with such vividness that many have overlooked the possibilities of small scale development and that these are due for consideration. England, she says, with its greater experience in the war on slums, has provided for rebuilding as well as for clearance areas; and this, she thinks, may well be the next step in the United States.

Reviewing the study her office has just made, she said it showed that Chicago offers great opportunities for such rebuilding in neighborhoods of declining property values not far from the down-town section. In these "gone-to-seed" residence districts, she found, mixed in with ugly dilapidated structures, some pleasant liveable homes whose tenants kept up their standards in the face of the general decline. Other houses, ranked as substandard, were nevertheless capable of being brought up to reasonable standards if an agency with public funds at its disposal and power to enforce existing ordinances could go into the district and act, she said.

Rents Are Low

Rents in these houses and flats often range around $15 a month for four or five rooms. How can they be so cheap when they are privately built and owned, when federally subsidized housing is more expensive? The answer is that, first, they were put up long ago when building costs were low, and second, that the landlord renders virtually no services.

Families living in these cheap quarters do such janitor service as taking care of stairways, carrying out the garbage and making fires in the stoves. They supplement their low cash outlay for rent with their own services, giving themselves such comforts as heat and ice boxes only when their budgets permit.

Although many of these dwellings are located in home-like neighborhoods, private capital is not going to do anything to improve them, said Miss Wood. For one thing, no lending agency will lend money in sections of declining values like these. The FHA does not consider them a good risk for a guaranteed loan. Further, those who own their own places here have little incentive to improve them, for they have been told that the neighborhood is on the downgrade. It is in such neighborhoods that Miss Wood hopes to see the Chicago Housing Authority lend an assisting hand.

Areas Not All Bad

"Chicago appears to be peculiarly adapted to such a program," said Miss Wood. "If you make a visit to those areas singled out by housing experts as the worst in the city, you find them spotted with self-respecting homes which somehow have resisted the creeping waves of blight. They may have stove heat and obsolete plumbing, and they may lack all evidence of ever having been painted, but white curtains hang at the windows, and in the back you may find a delightful garden, sometimes even a touching effort at landscaping. To simply clear out these homes along with those that are indecent for human shelter is to discourage these valiant folk who have successfully resisted a blighting environment.

"I believe we should keep the individual flavor of our neighborhoods as far as possible. I believe we should avoid as much as we can institutionalizing shelter. Moreover, to tear down houses capable of reconditioning is to waste potentially useful facilities."

Into these areas, Miss Wood believes, the local housing authority should go, and with co-operation of building, health and fire departments of the city, first get enforcement of existing ordinances. Then the housing authority should buy up property which is causing blight to spread and use it for the benefit of the neighborhood. If playground space is needed, it could be turned into recreation areas. Or new houses could be built on these lots. Miss Wood argues that erection of small housing units is just as legitimate a public undertaking as building large-scale projects, provided the neighborhood is protected by a plan whose enforcement is duly authorized.

Highways Not So Crowded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The man who drives to work each morning may not believe this—but there is a mile of road for every 8.6 cars in the United States.

This disclosure is made in a report of the Automobile Club of Southern California which also shows that there is one mile of highway in the United States for every square mile in the nation. In 1936, according to the study, there were 9,600,000 miles of highway in the world, and out of that nearly one-third, or 3,065,000 miles were in the United States.

As to automobile ownership there is one car for every 4.5 persons in the United States—and California heads the individual states with 2.60 persons for each car.

With this study showing 54 per cent of the families in the United States owning cars it also revealed that the families with the small incomes make up the bulk of car owners. More than 90 per cent of the cars operated in this country are revealed to be owned by families with yearly incomes of less than $3000. A. U. S. Department of Commerce report shows 60 per cent of all automobiles as owned by families with incomes of $1500 or less.

The report shows that 95 per cent of the new cars purchased in 1936 sold for less than $750 wholesale.

In 1936, 82 per cent of all passenger cars were two or four-door sedans while roadster and touring cars totaled less than 1 per cent.

The survey showed that $948,355,000 was expended on state administered roads in the United States in 1935, according to U. S. Bureau of Public Roads figures; and secondly, the American Petroleum Institute reported that automobiles now use more lubricating oil than all the industrial machinery in the country.

Nordmeer in Azores On Way to New York

HORTA, the Azores, Aug. 14 (AP)—Germany's huge trans-Atlantic survey plane, the Nordmeer, completed an uneventful hop from Lisbon to the Azores yesterday, making the 980-mile flight in six and a half hours.

It was the second leg of her trip from Lübeck, Germany, to New York, preparatory to starting trans-Atlantic passenger and mail service. She flew from Lübeck to Lisbon, Wednesday.

The oil-burning seaplane, powered by four diesel motors, is expected to remain here until Monday getting ready for the last and most difficult leg—the 2392-mile over-water jump to New York.

Plane Pilot Exonerated

COLON, Panama, Aug. 14 (AP)—Capt. Stephen Dunn, pilot of the Pan American-Grace airliner which plunged into the ocean off Panama Aug. 2 with the loss of 14 lives, was cleared of blame yesterday by Army and Naval flying authorities, Mr. Dunn was among those killed.

Tower Views

(Continued from Page 1)

partment on Friday to postpone the destroyer project indefinitely.

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Black Nominated

Senator Hugo L. Black, Democrat of Alabama, has passed his first test toward appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. His name was sent to Capitol Hill by President Roosevelt Thursday noon.

It is customary for the Senate to dispense with formalities in confirming the appointments of Senators to other posts. There was a move for rapid confirmation of Mr. Black's appointment. But in view of the intensity of the court dispute, the Senate Judiciary Committee was asked to act.

A sub-committee on Friday approved, 5 to 1, with Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican of Vermont, voting no. Senator Borah, the other Republican member of the sub-committee, approved, thereby withdrawing his former claim that no vacancy exists on the court. The full Judiciary Committee and the Senate itself have yet to act before confirmation is final.

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Congress Moves Ahead

Congress removed some of the major snarls which have delayed adjournment. The farm bloc is reported ready to accept a compromise agreed to by President Roosevelt, in the form of loans to maintain the price of cotton at not less than 12 cents a pound, provided those producers receiving loans agree to accept crop control measures passed later by Congress.

The President hitherto had been unyielding in his opposition to crop loans without crop control. There has been talk of a special session of Congress in the autumn to pass farm laws; or of continued agitation in this session for action. The compromise may be a way out.

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The Supreme Court enlargement issue quietly passed its present legislative stage when the House completed action on the bill for reorganization of lower federal courts.

Omitting the President's proposals to enlarge the Supreme Court, the bill nevertheless is designed to speed the hearing by the Supreme Court of constitutional cases. But this is done without changing the present composition of the court.

Washington Week: Page 4.

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No Inquiry, Please

Voting on strictly party lines, 9 to 3, the House Rules Committee Thursday rejected a Republican resolution for inquiry into the alleged violation of the Corrupt Practices Act by the Democratic Party. Representative Snell offered the resolution after charges had been made on the basis of the "Convention Books" sold for from $250 up to help wipe out a Democratic deficit due to the last presidential election. Lists showed that as high as $20,000 had been paid by individuals and corporations.

With the party under attack from without, President Roosevelt on Tuesday chose to absent himself from a Democratic "harmony dinner" in honor of the new Senate Majority Leader, Senator Barkley. Mr. Roosevelt sent a cordial letter to the diners, but apparently did not want to make a speech.

Revolt of Southern Democrats: Page. 1.

♦ ♦ ♦

Third Soviet Flight

Moscow to New York—that is the goal of Pilot Levaneffsky and his crew of five Russians who crossed the north Pole at 4:40 a. m., Friday, E. S. T. At last reports one motor of four was out of commission, but the plane was pushing on toward Fairbanks, Alaska.

It is the third polar crossing by air since Soviet Russia set out a few weeks ago to pioneer a commercial air line across the Arctic. Pilot Levaneffsky's flight aims at no distance record. Stops are planned en route at points where a transport ship would refuel.

The Soviet polar camp has drifted some 140 miles on its ice floe. The explorers report abundant wild life. Polar bears ran on seeing them.

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At the Azores, a German seaplane rests after completing two legs of an exploratory flight from Germany to the United States. The Nordmeer and her sister ship, the Nordwind, are planned to be catapulted from a mother ship at the Azores and to fly non-stop to Port Washington, L. I., in regular air mail service.

The Normandie, after setting a new westward record of less than four days on her last crossing to New York, cut the eastward crossing to 3 days, 22 hours, 7 minutes. This lowered her own record of last March by 1 hour, 59 minutes.

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Near East Turmoil

The British plan to partition Palestine received unexpected support from the World Zionist Congress, not in all its details, but in its main outlines. After heated debate at Zürich, the congress adopted a compromise stand advocated by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the organization. The vote, 304 to 158, authorizes negotiations with Britain on establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York led the opposition.

The Zürich congress heard plans to settle 200,000 Jews in the Holy Land within the next three years, at a cost of $175,000,000. In Costa Rica a plan was disclosed for establishment of a colony for Jewish refugees from Germany.

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In Syria, next door to Palestine, revolt broke out this week. French troops quelled the Kurdish tribesmen and warned Christians to evacuate the trouble zones.

A Kurdish Moslem in Iraq is held for the assassination of Gen. Bekir Sidky, who had seized power last October by a military coup.

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Here and There

A new code of student dueling is drawn up in Germany.

The Machinery Institute at Chicago urges free rein for invention. It opposes the recent report of the National Resources Committee on technological trends.

Planning Aspects of Resources Report: Page 1.

♦ ♦ ♦

Britain asks three German journalists to leave, it is believed because of activity against German refugees in Britain. Berlin threatens retaliation.

Sale in Austria of Herr Hitler's "Mein Kampf" leads to disorders.

Higher Prices Burden Oregon Relief Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The "high cost of living" is causing trouble for the Multnomah county relief committee, even though its list of relief families is much less than a year ago, according to Elmer Goudy, relief administrator, who has presented budget needs slightly larger than a year ago despite the fact that the rolls have been cut from 4017 to 3696 in a year.

Costs have increased $3 a case, it was explained by J. H. Luihn, state relief committee chairman, who declared the county situation would be solved "by very careful handling of spending."

'Weathermen' From Arctic Balloons May Warn Mid-West of Cold Waves

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 14—Tiny robot "weathermen," floating 15 miles above the rugged Arctic wastes, may tell you when a cold wave's coming this winter.

The robot—weathermen call it a meteorograph—will ride through Alaska skies attached to small balloons, radioing weather reports to ground stations at half-minute intervals.

William B. Brawbaugh, assistant meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau, disclosed plans for inaugurating the new study as he prepared to sail for Alaska with his bride.

Combining a honeymoon and research trip, they will establish headquarters in Fairbanks, where 190 balloons will be released for a six-months investigation, beginning Sept. 1.

Each of the gas-filled bags will carry a two-pound "mechanical brain," cylinder-shaped and containing automatic weather-recording devices and a two-tube radio transmitter which will automatically report the readings to observers on the ground.

Each half-minute the radio will buzz out a signal. That signal, received by a shortwave set at the ground station at Fairbanks, will make an impression upon a rolling plate chronograph—a device from which meteorologists can tell temperature, barometric pressure and humidity 15 miles above them.

With this data meteorologists will be able to chart more easily and accurately the size and characteristics of Alaskan and Canadian high-pressure areas which are responsible for Mid-Western cold waves.

Brawbaugh said airplane flights into high altitude would supplement the daily balloon tests. Airplane observations have been made in past years.

Similar balloon experiments will be made at Boston, Mass., and at Burbank, Calif., he said.

Since the balloons usually explode at high altitudes, small parachutes are attached to each mechanism to permit a gentle return to earth. The weather bureau offers a $1 reward for each one recovered.

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Dewey's Possible Candidacy Seen as Aid to LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Definitive lines are laid today for candidates for mayor in the Nov. 2 election, with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in the race for the Republican nomination against United States Senator Royal S. Copeland.

Meanwhile, through the refusal of Irving Ben Cooper to run as the Republican candidate for district attorney of New York county, the way is open for Thomas E. Dewey, most famous of New York racketeer prosecutors, to enter the primary contest for this office, traditionally Tammany's and one which the Wigwam covets second only to the mayoralty.

The headliners in the fight for control of the city hall follow in the order which, today, looks like the choice of the voters when the ballots are counted after the polls have closed on the night of Nov. 2:

In Order of Strength

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, candidate of labor, Fusionists, Progressives and independents, up for re-election.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, backed by New Deal Democratic leaders in the four boroughs outside Manhattan and whose support in this borough is by no means negligible.

Royal S. Copeland, Tammany Hall candidate.

Norman Thomas, Socialist.

Irrespective of whether Mayor LaGuardia wins in the Republican primaries, the election was, therefore, seen to lie between him and Mr. Mahoney, who must depend on the Democratic organization vote in Kings, Bronx, Queens and Richmond Counties—everywhere divided.

Hope to Induce Dewey

Republican leaders have until midnight Tuesday to file with the Board of Elections a substitute candidate for Mr. Cooper and are using every means in their power to induce Mr. Dewey to accept the designation. Indications when this was written were that his decision would depend on the outcome of a conference he will have with Mayor LaGuardia today.

Mr. Dewey has declared categorically he did not want to run, and persons who share his confidence said today he would abide by this decision unless he had a binding pledge from the Mayor that he would campaign actively for the Republican nomination and would, when he took the stump, say nothing that would offend and antagonize Republican voters.

The designation of Mr. Dewey must be had before the Tuesday midnight deadline and if filed would almost certainly be followed by his nomination by the American Labor and the City Fusion parties. He also would get the undivided support of other fusion groups, thus giving strength to the Republican LaGuardia ticket which it could not get elsewhere.

Mayor Cool to Republicans

Mayor LaGuardia is on record as saying he would be happy to get the Republican nomination, but, he added, he would do nothing to win it. To meet Mr. Dewey's demands would, therefore, imply a complete change of campaign strategy by the Mayor.

This strategy was based on seemingly authentic reports that the Republican Old Guard, led by Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman; Mrs. Ruth Pratt, national committeewoman, and Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, were trying to inveigle the Mayor into entering their primaries in order that he might be knifed there and thus contribute to his defeat in November. That the Mayor, who, although enrolled as a Republican, is wholly independent of party lines, was impressed by these reports is known, and this would account for his show of indifference to the Republican primary contest, in which he entered so enthusiastically four years ago with the whole-hearted backing of W. Kingsland Macy, then Republican state chairman.

In this connection, it was regarded as significant in some quarters that the present Republican state chairman, William C. Murray, representative of the old guard, has completely kept hands off in the city ticket this year, his name not having been brought into it in any connection.

Question Chairman's Friendship

In the face of the known hostility of the Republican Old Guard to Mayor LaGuardia, Kenneth E. Simpson, New York County Republican chairman, has been one of the foremost of his party leaders to get the Mayor into their primaries, and was responsible for the designating petitions which were filed for him with the Board of Elections. This, however, followed an announcement by Mr. Simpson early in the pre-primary campaign that he favored Republican endorsement for a prominent Democrat like Senator Copeland or James A. Foley, New York County surrogate. This has placed a question mark after Mr. Simpson's name in the list of the real friends of the Mayor compiled by LaGuardia supporters in Labor, Progressive, Independent and Fusion circles.

Mr. Simpson was out today in strong praise of Mr. Cooper for his withdrawal on his own volition "without pressure from any source."

"It is my hope that Mr. Dewey will run for district attorney," Mr. Simpson aded.

Should Mr. Dewey fail to come to an agreement with the Mayor and persist in his refusal to run, another Republican lawyer of the type of William M. Chadbourne or Lloyd P. Stryker will be substituted.

Tammany's Candidate

There has been no designation for district attorney on the Republican anti-LaGuardia slate nor on the Mahoney ticket, backed by the four county Democratic leaders. Tammany Hall has named Harold W. Hasting, assistant district attorney, as its candidate, having shelved its present incumbent, William C. Dodge.

Mr. Cooper's declination was not filed until about three minutes before the midnight deadline last night and followed that of Frederick F. Greenman, Republican designee for representative for the seventeenth Congressional district, to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Representative Theodore E. Peyser, Democrat. This was the only other declination of major interest, and no substitution was offered. This may be filed up to midnight Tuesday. The Democratic candidate is Stanley Osserman, New York lawyer.

The split in the Socialist Party, making it possible for it to combine with the American Labor Party in support of Mayor LaGuardia, was responsible for Mr. Thomas staying in the race.

It Bares Its Breast to the Tempest's Rage

Drawn by John Pratt Whitman "Victory"

President to Push His Plan for Chain Of 'Little TVA's'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed a bill for War Department planning flood control, power and conservation projects yesterday, declaring he would present to Congress next January a "comprehensive national plan" prepared by all federal agencies concerned.

The vetoed legislation, Mr. Roosevelt said, is out of line with his "thoroughly Democratic" proposal of June 3 to establish seven regional planning authorities. It would make the War Department the national planning agency, he continued, and ignore initiation of projects by local and regional units.

Another reason given in his veto message was that the bill provides for no prior review of projects by the President "from standpoints of national budgetary considerations and national conservation policies."

The President's seven-regional proposal, under which as many boards would consult local authorities and submit projects for approval to the National Resources Committee and the President, still is pending before congressional committees.

Referring to it, the President said:

"I expressed the belief that such a process of national planning should start at the bottom through the initiation of planning work in the state and local units, and that it should contemplate the formulation of programs on a regional basis, the integration of fiscal and conservation policies on a national basis, and the submission of a comprehensive development program to the Congress by the President."

He contended the reverse of such a process is prescribed in the vetoed measure.

While praising the army engineers, Mr. Roosevelt said their experience and background are not alone sufficient for planning a comprehensive program for development of all the multiple uses of water.

"The planning of the use and control of water and related resources," he said, "is distributed by law among numerous governmental agencies, such as the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the Federal Power Commission, the United States Public Health Service, the International Boundary Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"The joint resolution encroaches upon the functions of these agencies, and ignores and duplicates the coordinate planning work already in progress under the general guidance of the National Resources Committee."

Artists Receive Inspiration In Tree's Fight to Survive

When Pictures Speak
No. 9

By John Pratt Whitman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Flower in the crannied wall,
* * *
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all
I should know what God and man is."

Nature has always shown man how to live upon this earth. For the discerning eye symbols of moods and character can be found in every tree, bush, stone and rippling brook. He who studies nature's language and becomes proficient in taking hints thrown out by a surrounding physical world will find the basis for all the best philosophies.

The maker of out-door pictures must study and continually ponder the meaning of mountain heights, sunrise splendor, deep valleys, storms, rivers and all growing things. When founded in the grammar of gardens and in the syntax of the sea, he should so set down his impressions that the student may learn the intended lesson.

Such instruction must not be too evident nor insistent, for propaganda is not the avowed purpose of art which must not give offence. But as subtlety is nature's method, so should it be with the artist. A design of interlacing limbs and twigs with many varieties of trees involved could easily start some receptive thinking on nature's ability to solve interracial problems without war.

A stone is thrown into a pond and wave after wave circles to carry the message to surrounding shores and almost shouts to him who is wondering whether a timely act or helpful word will circle beyond the center where it starts. A shallow reach of water tosses and fumes while the deeper areas remain calm and unruffled. So is it with shallow minded humanity, and with those who think deeply beneath the surface.

Is it not one of the greatest functions of art to picture scenes and incidents which carry deeper meaning than is at first evident? Worthwhile art should be founded on nature's fruitful suggestions hidden in every physical phenomenon for him who can read and translate.

Today's picture is of a cedar tree that has thrown its roots deep into the crevasses of a pinnacle rock, and because of its stability, its power to hold on, it has withstood rain, wind and blasts until it cries aloud to hesitant humanity, "Come, stand with me—Victory!"

Convention Forbids Tax on Exports

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 21, 1787.

Southern States today won their point against export taxes in the Constitutional Convention and made a bid for support of the eastern shipowning States in their related campaign to avert restriction or possible prohibition of the slave trade.

Against the votes only of New Hampshire and a block of middle states—New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware—the convention approved the clause that, "No tax or duty shall be laid by the Legislature on articles exported from any state." There remains now some uncertainty, however, as to whether the prohibiting of this power to the General Government does not confirm it in the hands of the states, some of whom with strategic harbors have been laying onerous exactions on the produce of their neighbors.

This was the objection advanced by John Langdon which evidently explained New Hampshire's vote, since that state is obliged to ship mostly through the port of Boston.

Opposition to Plan

Mr. Williamson of North Carolina declared though that notwithstanding Virginia had taxed 12,000 hogsheads of Carolina tobacco sent out through that state, he would never agree to transferring such a power to the hands of the Federal Government. It would "destroy the last hope of an adoption of the plan," he said.

On general grounds Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut argued, "There are solid reasons against taxing exports. First, it will discourage industry, as taxes on imports discourage luxury. Second, the produce of different states is such as to prevent uniformity in such taxes. There are indeed but a few articles that could be taxed at all, as tobacco, rice and indigo, and a tax on these alone would be partial and unjust. Third, the taxing of exports would engender incurable jealousies."

An omission of the power to tax exports as well as imports would, however, be a marked departure from the general practice of nations up to now.

Gouverneur Morris named tobacco, lumber and livestock, adding ginseng and perhaps later furs, as objects belonging to different states from which an advantageous and well-distributed tax might be raised. He contended that an export tax is really paid by the countries to which goods are sold, and that taxes on lumber, livestock and flour would punish the West Indies for their restrictions of trade from the United States.

Others pointed out that even Virginia, favorably situated as she is in raising tobacco, has found her taxes on that product impolitic, since other countries can raise it as well and even her neighbor, Maryland, gains by the situation. Col. George Mason expressed the fear of the five southern states that the eight northern ones, outnumbering them in both branches of the Legislature, would oppress them.

James Madison was concerned to preserve this taxing power to the General Government for emergencies even though it might not be desirable to use at present, and General Washington voted with him to this end, but Mr. Randolph and John Blair stood with Mr. Mason in the Virginia deputation.

Discussion of the slave trade clause was barely begun at the end of the session. The usually moderate Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina exclaimed, "Religion and humanity have nothing to do with this question. Interest alone is the governing principle with nations." And he appealed to the northern states that, "If they consult their interest they will not oppose the increase of slaves which will increase the commodities of which they will become the carriers."

Luther Martin had argued against the slave trade that it is dishonorable and weakening to the Union. But Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut was willing to let every state import what it pleases, to concede that "what enriches a part enriches the whole" and that "the morality or wisdom of slavery are considerations belonging to the states themselves."

Charles Pinckney threatened, "South Carolina can never receive the plan if it prohibits the slave trade." He pleaded that "if the states be all left at liberty on this subject, South Carolina may perhaps by degrees do of herself what is wished, as Virginia and Maryland have already done."

Early in the day's business the convention approved the section drawn by the committee of detail embodying the provision for levying direct taxation in proportion to the population of the states, counting slaves at three-fifths.

Adequate Revenue

That this type of taxes should be authorized at all is taken as an evidence of the determination of the deputies to give the new government an adequate revenue, for these poll taxes or capitation taxes are generally very unpopular in the states as falling most heavily on the poor. Mr. Martin moved to substitute a paragraph from the Paterson plan that would apply such taxes only in the case of states that failed to pay quotas, but this was not accepted.

Governor Livingston, chairman of the Committee of Eleven appointed Saturday, reported provisions for payment of the public debt and discipline of the militia, but these were laid on the table for later consideration.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the cross-current sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Shaping the draft Constitution now before it into more or less final form, the convention has begun to take account of clauses which may give considerable handles for criticism to the latent opposition which is reported here and there to be taking form against ratification of the prospective document. One such subject is the assumption of state debts. Today: Convention approved clause that, "No tax or duty shall be laid . . . on articles exported from any State."

Monday: Slave problem referred to committee after hot debate in convention.

Government Units In Mexico Aid In Temperance Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—State governments are co-operating wholeheartedly with the Federal Public Health Department in carrying out the vigorous anti-alcoholic campaign which was first initiated two years ago, it has been announced. The local governments are putting into effect the resolutions drawn up by the first National Anti-Alcoholic Congress.

The State Legislature of Vera Cruz has recently passed laws to curb the sale of alcoholic drinks. Intoxicating mixed drinks can no longer be sold along with other commercial products, nor can billiard halls be maintained next to houses selling liquor. Public employees have also been notified that they cannot appear at work while under the influence of liquor.

In the southern territory of Lower California a vigilant campaign has been started. Alcoholic drinks cannot be sold in business sections, nor can gambling houses be operated in that area.

In the states of Tamaulipas, Jalisco, Zacatecas, Morelos, Hidalgo and Tlaxcala, all cultural and sport activities presented by subcommittees of the anti-alcoholic campaign are exempt from taxes.

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Tests Prove the Auto Headlight Glare Is One of Worst Highway Hazards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14—The serious hazards of headlight glare were shown by the results of tests given by the Keystone Automobile Club's new safety test trailer, equipped with elaborate driver-testing apparatus, which is kept constantly busy in different parts of the city and suburbs.

Very few of the motorists examined by the club's safety engineers were able to make "average" in the glare test, while the great majority were below average.

J. Maxwell Smith, General Manager of the Club, reported: "The inability of drivers to see objects on the highway through the lights of approaching vehicles looms large as a factor in night accidents. It is obvious that slower night driving is imperative, if reduction is to be made in highway casualties. The driver whose vision is limited in the face of approaching headlights should keep the speed of his car within that vision limitation.

"Tests are given in mental reaction, steering skill, color vision, field of vision and ability to estimate distances. The glare test simulates ideal highway conditions, with headlights in proper focus and figures of pedestrians outlined in white. Everything is favorable to the operator making the test, yet most of those examined made a low score.

"Under actual highway conditions with improperly focused lights boring their brilliant beams into the operators eyes, the ability of the operator to see through the lights would be immeasurably decreased."

'Simpson' Now 'Windsor' Street in Evanston, Ill.

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Residents on the three-block stretch called Simpson Street petitioned city councilmen to change the name of their thoroughfare to Windsor Street "just because."

When the council got the petition the Mayor could not restore order for five minutes. Some of the petitioners told the council the Duke and Duchess of Windsor romance gave them the idea. They thought the new name would attract people. Others thought it "nonsense" and "foolish," but the council ordered a resolution drawn changing the name.

1158 Stills Seized In Virginia in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Alcohol tax figures show that 1158 stills, with a capacity of 180,793 gallons, were seized throughout the state during the past fiscal year. This is less than the number of seizures in the previous fiscal year, when 1242 stills were confiscated.

Whiskey seized during the past fiscal year amounted to 31,037 gallons, while 982,626 gallons of mash, with a potential whiskey production of some 98,362 gallons, were taken over by the Federal agents.

During the previous fiscal year 35,818 gallons of whiskey and 1,750,211 gallons of mash were seized, as were 202 automobiles and 19 trucks. Arrests numbered 998.

In the fiscal year just ended 256 automobiles and 19 trucks were taken over, while 1437 persons were arrested.

Streamlined Trains Cause Traffic Jams

HOLDREDGE, Neb. (AP)—Maybe streamlined trains speed up railroad traffic but they appear to be slowing down Holdredge city traffic.

So many automobiles have jammed the streets near the railroad station to watch the streamliner arrive every night that police have warned citizens they would take court action unless the practice of blocking traffic is discontinued.

Girl Scouts Outline 'Ideal' Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—The American representatives at the International Girl Scout Encampment have specified exactly the kind of camp they want established in this country for girls in the 14-18 ages. And somehow the list of qualifications differs radically from Camp Andree where the girls are now in residence.

First they want a central location and second the climate must be cool and comfortable, with, believe it or not, rain. There are trees and water at Camp Andree, but in addition the girls want mountains for climbing and horses for pack trips.

And, snub for near-by New York City with its hordes of questioning reporters and cameramen, the Scouts want the next camp to be "isolated."

Most important of all, the camp must, simply must, provide opportunities for adventure.

The list of specifications prepared by the girls themselves has been handed on to the women board members, with word that of course the guests are very, very grateful for Camp Andree and wouldn't want to seem unappreciative of its hospitality.

The board members have decided to cast about in hope of realizing the girls' ideas of a perfect camp, and they admit they will be aided by the fact that the campers say they would prefer tents to lodges and only ask for running water "if possible."

For the next week that they will remain at Camp Andree and for their week near Plymouth, Mass., the campers from around the world have asked for a program which will include discussion of careers for women, peace and what Girl Scouts and Girl Guides can do to promote it, public sentiment toward working women, and, by way of contrast, menus and recipes and all kinds of cooking information to be exchanged between the representatives of the various countries.

At the request particularly of the Chinese and Japanese delegates, some time will be allowed for creative arts.

Women Bread Winners Of Many Relief Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Women are the bread winners in one third of the cases certified for relief in the state of Georgia, it was stated by Miss Gay B. Shepperson, state WPA relief administrator, in an address before the Fulton County Democratic Woman's Club.

The same proportion holds for three other southern states, while the national inventory of families eligible for employment with the WPA shows that women comprise 16.5 per cent of the total for the nation as a whole, Miss Shepperson stated. The fact that it is "much more difficult to provide jobs for unskilled women than for unskilled men" is one of the reasons for the creation of the special WPA department to plan and supervise women's projects, she said.

Base for Largest Telescope Is Ready

MT. PELOMAR, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP)—A squat mass of steel 135 feet wide huddles atop Mt. Palomar today, waiting to receive a 200-inch glass eye that will reveal to man more than eight times as much of the universe as he has ever seen before.

It is the turntable foundation for what is to be the world's greatest telescope. For 14 months natural scientists at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena have been preparing the great reflecting mirror—200 inches, almost 17 feet, wide—that will rest in the bottom of a 60-foot tube to be mounted on the steel base.

The tube is nearing completition in Philadelphia and soon will be shipped here.

The large mirror is expected to be finished and installed in 1939. It will weigh 20 tons.

Canadian Railroad Testing 'Autorailers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—The purpose of the "autorailers," a new type of vehicle which can run on either road or rails with which the Canadian National Railways is now experimenting, is to save time and inconvenience in changing from train to bus, explained H. C. Rochester, superintendent of the Canadian National Railways passenger train service, as the sample autorailer was tried by civic and C. N. R. officials recently. Two cars, a passenger and a freight, arrived here from Montreal.

Several officials expressed the opinion that it will mean speeding-up of transportation. The passenger car resembles a regular highway bus, and can carry 36 passengers. It is equipped with rubber and steel wheels so that it can run on either railway tracks or highways, the required wheels being let down or taken up by a switch easily operated by the driver.

'Simpson' Now 'Windsor' Street in Evanston, Ill.

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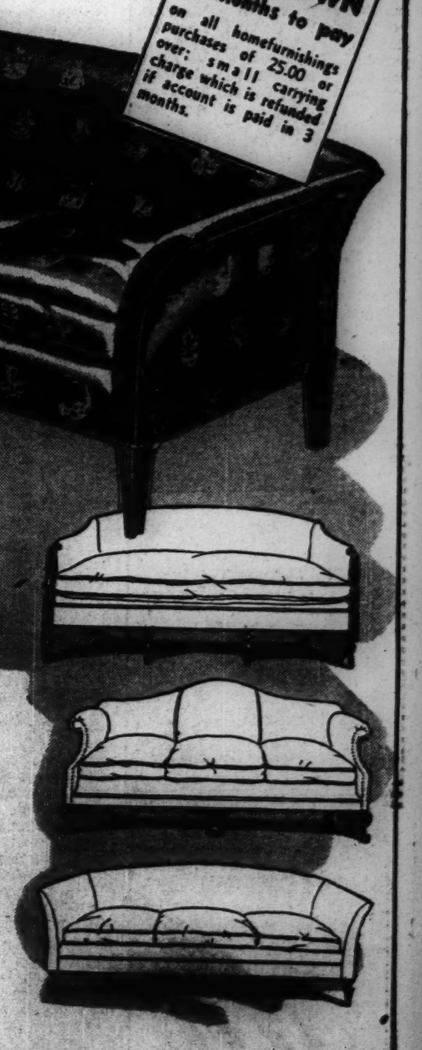
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Philippines Trade Survey Expected to Do Much Good

(Continued from Page 1)

for Filipino politicians are represented.

For a considerable time there was apprehension in Manila among the American and European business executives that the political phases of the Filipino Independence question would be injected into the hearings. However, radio advices received in Manila from the committee indicate that it will be interested only in the economic phases of U. S.-Philippine trade. There was at one time strong pressure to raise the issue of a shortened transition period, but the committee has made it clear that such a discussion is beyond its province and it is not interested in any academic presentation on subjects foreign to the work at hand.

Certain agricultural pressure groups which may be classified as illiterate tenant farmers are determined on a demonstration, believing that the committee has the power to grant or to expedite immediate independence, to effect an increase in farm prices and a decrease in agricultural rents. Although any group has the privilege of being heard and memorializing the committee, Commowealth officials are striving to prevent undue embarrassment to itself and the committee by demonstrations of groups in no way related to the direct purposes of the deliberations.

Several Groups to Appear

The Sakdalistas, a loosely knit, widely scattered tenant farm party, which staged an agrarian revolt two years ago has given notice that it will parade in Manila. The Popular Front Party which opposes the policies of President Quezon, and which presents a stronger phase of Filipino thought has declared that it will appear before the committee.

That the committee already has an extensive appreciation of the economic question has been apparent in Manila from the reports of the hearings conducted in the States.

All phases of business in the Philippines look forward to the arrival of the committee as being second in importance only to the visit of Vice-President Garner, Secretary of War Dern and the delegation of Congressmen who came to Manila to effect the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines Nov. 15, 1935.

Advance information is current in Manila that the results of the recommendations of the committee when presented to Washington will have far reaching effects in strengthening America's economic policy in the Far East.

Technology and Electricity

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of icebergs and ships through fog; traffic signal operation; autospeeding detectors; checking auto crankcase oil at service stations; "talking books" for the blind; elevator leveling; sorting checks and bills; lighting air beacons and air fields; head lamps dimmed at approach of another car; fire alarms; and so forth.

A Better Worker

Making an "ultraconservative estimate," the committee believes that the number of workers whose job could be done better and more economically by the photoelectric cell and associated equipment would be at least 250,000.

Vast improvements in climate, vision and sound have already been brought about through the application of electricity and still more are expected as time goes on, the committee finds. With air conditioning now in great demand, the time is near at hand, according to the report, when the interiors of automobiles will be supplied with air-conditioning apparatus. Several types of air-conditioned bed canopies are already available and "room coolers" for homes and offices have been on the market for several years.

Discussing the effect the advent of the electric refrigerator has had on the production of ice and ice boxes, the committee finds that though the market for cheap ice boxes has contracted, the manufacture of ice has not fallen off to any disastrous extent. Commercial uses for ice, especially to cool homes and buildings, are said to be on the increase.

Better Illumination Ahead

Within the next decade, the study predicts, the usual illumination of the home will have more and more resemblance to the sunlight.

Some day the direct use of electricity for illumination may be as obsolete as the use of whale oil, it is hinted. This may be accomplished, the report suggests, by the economical manufacture of synthetic luciferin which when oxidized by the air gives cold light, like a firefly's, almost 100 per cent efficient, diffused, non-glaring and involving no fire risk, wiring or electricity.

There may also be luminescent paints storing up sunlight during the day to glow with various colors during the night.

Highway Lighting

Great possibilities are suggested in highway lighting. Reduction in crime, more efficient utilization of the highways, increased comfort and enjoyment of night driving and further extension of electricity to farms would result from an extensive highway lighting program, the committee believes.

In the field of sound, electricity has wrought great improvements, the committee finds. "The ability of the public address system to amplify the human voice is a tremendous factor in modern life," it says. "Formerly our men in public life were almost invariably endowed with leather lungs and a stentorian voice but now even the mild-voiced little man can make himself heard to an assembly of hundreds of thousands, and by radio to millions.

"When President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg address, perhaps a few hundred fortunate souls in the great assembly were actually able to hear his famous words; but when President Roosevelt delivered his inaugural addresses, all of the anxious thousands grouped about the Capitol (not to mention the additional millions of radio listeners) were able to hear his every syllable clearly and distinctly.

Effectiveness of System

"The control of mob action, particularly in times of emergency, means the saving of many lives, and the public address system provides a means to this end which has already demonstrated its effectiveness many times."

Other developments noted in the field of sound are the electric organ, "perhaps making the beginning of the mechanization of many of our other musical instruments"; and burglar alarm systems, "reducing crime by providing a greater measure of safety for banks, factories, offices and homes."

Electric motors are described as the "greatest tools that ever came into the hand of man." The modern American workman, the report says, by touching a button, "sees electricity, through a motor, multiply his own strength a thousandfold and increase his producing ability in countless ways. By the improvement of this industrial efficiency it is possible to produce more things for more people at less cost, both the things which make for a more abundant life and things which assist us in the performance of our daily work."

Electrical Aids in Home

Nor are future electrical wonders to be limited to industry. Electrical timing devices, used in factories for some time, are now beginning to find applications in homes. Electrical refrigerators can be defrosted automatically at regular intervals. The radio can be turned on at a predetermined time in the morning, and a whole series of radio programs can be preselected. The housewife can place a roast in the electric oven and go off down town, knowing that at a certain time the temperature of the oven will be raised to the propeer degree necessary to cook that particular piece of meat and then reduced to a point where the roast will be kept warm until dinner time.

People who like to leave a light burning when they go away over night can have them turned on automatically by an electric timing device.

The garbage-disposal industry may some day be seriously affected by the spread of kitchen waste units or "electric pigs" which grind to a fine pulp all kinds of food waste, such as peelings, scrapings from dishes, bones—"in fact everything except bottles and tin cans, and of course, the silverware," says the report. The pulp goes down the kitchen drain and is carried away in the general sewage system.

And for all the leisure time it creates, electricity has its own answers—talking motion pictures and radio broadcasting. Efficient outdoor floodlighting has made possible baseball, football, tennis and golf during hours of darkness, while efficient lighting has made reading, and many other indoor leisure time activities popular, especially during the winter months.

Capone Plea Refused

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Al Capone was refused a petition to have one year and $20,000 in fines sliced off his sentence of 11 years in prison and $50,000 in fines for violating the federal income tax laws. Capone's petition for a commutation in sentence and reduction in fines was denied yesterday by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson.

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A Woman in the News

Writer of Novels Wants to Do Play

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If what Miss Fannie Hurst says is true—and very likely it is—that practically everyone in the world wants to write a book or a short story, then you would think Miss Martha Ostenso, whose eighth book, in addition to innumerable short stories, has just been published, would be feeling extremely pleased with herself.

Yet witness her, folded in a brown study in a deep chair in the New York hotel where she is wondering how much longer she can put off going back home to Minnesota, and saying wistfully, "If I could ever write a play, and actually have it produced, the world would scarcely be large enough to hold me!"

You wonder what she is like, this girl who taught school when she was 17 in a community settled by Icelanders in the main, with a sprinkling of Hungarians and Ruthenians, near an Indian reservation north of the city of Winnipeg in Manitoba. It was 35 miles from the railroad and probably as close to being a wilderness as any frontier settlement in all Canada.

Martha Ostenso
Author of "Wild Geese," Prize Novel, and "The Stone Field" and Many Others

She had left high school and she had to have a "permit" to teach school there, because the territory was unorganized. Perhaps she did not even know at the time that she was looking for "writing material," but she found it all right, for the influx of nationalities from the Old World created a made-to-order background training for an incipient writer.

"If the only picture you have ever seen of her is an extremely solemn one, of a grave girl looking out of great dark eyes from the stylized frame of a page-boy haircut, then you are surprised when you see her, for her hair is not black at all, as the picture made it seem, and she is not grave-looking but animated, and she is not stocky but slender and wiry.

She Knows New York

She is no stranger to New York; years ago she did social service work in Brooklyn, so New York, for the winter months, when the roads leading out from town to the cabin by the shore of the Minnesota lake are quite impassable with snow, is familiar ground to her. Her conscience tells her not to stay in it too long, because it is full of distractions; plays, and movies, and people to engage with in Socratian dialogue, and her own work to keep on with.

In a way perhaps it is remarkable, the way she has come since that unbelievable day in 1925 when she learned that a first novel she had submitted in a contest had won a prize of $13,500. She is a little like Amelia Earhart, in the effect that things involving fame have upon her. Her judgment of them is that, of course, they are interesting, but they entail responsibilities. And if you have responsibilities, your have to keep up with them. . . .

Martha Ostenso was not born in the United States, but in a little township bearing the name of the Ostenso family, a township set just where the long arm of the Hardangerfjord reaches farthest into the rugged coastal mountains of Norway. The name Ostenso means Eastern Sea, and was taken centuries back by an adventurous forebear who dreamed of a day when he would extend his holdings over the mountains and through the lowlands of Sweden eastward to the very shores of the Baltic. His dreams were never to come true, but the family name stands as a sort of monument to his aspiration, and the family itself has continued as land holders, for the part of the land that borders the lovely fiord is still in its possession.

He Liked to Move About

Miss Ostenso's father was a youngest son and so did not have to remain on the land to carry on the trust, which was perhaps just as well, as he was blessed with a roving disposition and it took only his marraige to crystallize his longing to emigrate to America.

His wife's parents lived high up in the mountains, remote from the relatively softening influences of the coast towns and it was there that Miss Ostenso was born, near the little village of Haukeland; she was never to know it by more than hear say, for the Ostensos came to America when she was two years old.

There began a succession of living in seven little towns in Minnesota and South Dakota. Towns of the field and prairie, rich with the feeling and meaning of the soil from which they were sprung, eloquent of the ageless struggle common to the farmer the world over, a struggle merely transferred for the Ostensos from the Ostenso and Haukelands of the Old World to the richer loam of the New. In one of the towns the child learned to speak English, with what she now looks back on as lovely words like pail and alone, and ugly words like laughter and cake!

Later, in another little town, she learned that there was fun to be had out of making things with words. Images some would call them. While still others would say they were stories. And when the family had come to temporary rest in a little town in Minnesota she sent in a contribution to the Junior page of the Minneapolis Journal and received the unbelievable reward of 80 cents a column. And if she had any doubt at all that, when people really found out about her, they would find in her another Emerson, it was all dispelled when she received a prize—a resplendently framed large print of a rural scene, adorned with a plate bearing her name—as a prize for an essay she had written.

She Goes North

When she was 15 her father's restless course was taken northward; northward as far as Manitoba. She finished her own lower schooling, and then got the permit to teach school, and she was aware that her mind was storing up the words of stories she would one day write about the people on the frontiers of that northern civilization.

But it needed something to give it cohesion, and that something she found during the periods she spent as social worker in great cities; she was able to compare the creaking machinery of skyscraper civilization with the cruder, direct society of the frontier and slowly, as her work among the needy brought her nearer to the heart of the city, the border life she wanted to write about became limned more and more clearly against the murkier and far less interesting background of her workaday environment.

An interval passed and she went back to Manitoba. The approach to remembered scenes renewed her interest in the story she had blocked out in her own mind, and her characters began to stand clear cut at last.

Then she wrote the first draft of the novel. When she had finished it she decided she didn't like it; that it didn't do justice at all to the subject matter. She wouldn't dream of trying to market it, in that state. . . . But in the spring she returned to the city, and some friends who liked the manuscript better than she did told her she must submit it in the current prize contest.

And there came that fantastic day when she learned that "Wild Geese" had won the prize. She has to admit now that she must have been mistaken about it herself, for it has been translated in eight countries and been a best seller in America, Canada, Great Britain and Australia.

End of Silk Strike Foreseen

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. declined today to accept contract "modifications" submitted by the Silk Commission Manufacturers Association, in its answer to the union proposals for ending the five-day-old strike.

Carl Holderman, T. W. O. C. regional director, said that the commission manufacturers' proposals "called for wages of a standard substantially below those approved by the union membership in the standard pact."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Settlement within the next few days—possibly by tomorrow—of the strike by silk and rayon workers in seven states was envisaged here as a committee representing the National Association of Silk and Rayon Manufacturers, organized last night, met with Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, to discuss a union contract. Simultaneously other conferences are going on in Paterson, N. J., between manufacturers in that big silk center and spokesmen for 6000 weavers and throwsters there.

At the Textile Workers Organizing Committee it was said that all the strikers probably would be back at their looms under contract by the middle of next week. It was estimated that about 30,000 workers are now out and that approximately 20,000 who quit when the strike was called had gone back to their jobs after settlement of the differences.

Organization of the National Association of Silk and Rayon Manufacturers came when about 100 manufacturers, employing more than 10,000 workers, met at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

In his talk, an informed spokesman said, he stressed the benefit a uniform contract would be to the entire industry, since, he held, it would make cut-throat competition, like that which has existed for a long time, impossible. Especially were silk and rayon manufacturers in New Jersey, New York and New England seeing eye to eye with Mr. Hillman on this, because of the increased production costs in these areas, as compared with what they are in the South, whence the chief competition comes, it was said.

This view also was voiced in a statement by David L. Kole, Paterson attorney, who acted as chairman of the organization meeting.

"As a result of the action taken at the meeting," he said, "we now have a National Association of Silk and Rayon Manufacturers who are willing to face and deal with the labor and industrial problems that exist, which have never before been the subject of collective consideration or treatment in this industry.

"It is our belief that a uniform standard type labor agreement for all manufacturers is desirable, in that concerted group action between manufacturers and labor may help to eliminate a number of evils which the manufacturers have been unable to eliminate by themselves.

"Because of these views, we have deliberately not resisted this strike.

"We believe it possible now to standardize labor costs to the various districts, and we believe it possible now to curtail the continual chiseling of manufacturing cliques and the disturbance of the market for this reason. We believe that the problem of over-production may be dealt with and that something may be done about the family shop."

Chinese Repulse Japanese Attack At Nankow Pass

NANKOW, Hopei Province, China, Aug. 14 (AP)—Japanese troops attacked in vain at Nankow Pass yesterday, failing to dislodge the 4000 Chinese who were defending this important gateway through the mountains from Peiping plain to the broad plateau of Chahar.

The deserted town of Nankow, 30 miles northwest of Peiping, fell into the hands of the Japanese, along with the railroad station and shops of the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, but Chinese positions guarding the pass withstood Japanese attacks.

Field artillery, bombing planes and tanks supported the Japanese brigade of approximately 2000 men storming the heights. The Japanese were bringing up thousands more men preparatory to further attacks tomorrow.

The 4000 regulars of the 89th Chinese division holding the pass were regarded as powerfully intrenched. As a last resort they can dynamite bridges and tunnels in the narrow defiles through which the railway runs to Kalgan, delaying a Japanese advance while repairs are being made.

Japanese aircraft was sent to attack the pass defenses.

The Chinese had evacuated Nankow town as the Japanese advanced, retiring to stronger positions dominating the pass just outside the town.

Railroads Boost Pay of 800,000 5 Cents an Hour

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Approximately 800,000 railroad employees who are members of the 14 "non-operating" brotherhoods will pocket bigger pay checks next pay day.

A wage boost of 5 cents an hour retroactive to Aug. 1, embodied in an agreement with the nation's railroads, was ratified by unanimous vote of their representatives yesterday.

The agreement also provided that the "share the work" program would be abandoned after Sept. 1 at the request of general chairmen.

The wage boost represented a compromise on the 20-cent increase originally asked by the brotherhoods. George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, said some of the general chairmen were dissatisfied with the size of the pay increase but voted approval as "the best that could be done under the circumstances."

Ratification followed a vote by the 14 sets of delegates in separate caucuses. Their action was protested by a group of self-styled "rank and file" unionists who had been barred from the conference.

A 20 per cent increase was the goal of spokesmen for 300,000 members of the five "operating" brotherhoods. They and representatives of the railroads recessed their conference until Monday.

Meanwhile, the wage boost to "non-operating" brotherhoods was listed by two major railroads as a factor in retrenchment moves.

L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central System, said the necessity to make "substantial reductions in our expenses" would entail the discharge of some employees and reduction in purchases. He estimated the cost of the pay boost to the railroad at $2,800,000 annually.

Previously the Burlington Road announced the pay boost would cost it $3,000,000 a year and that 300 men had been laid off.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

air to fight them, but apparently were ineffective.

Late in the afternoon, one Japanese seaplane continued to reconnoiter, but apparently it was too slow to catch Chinese aircraft, which disappeared in a bank of clouds to the west.

Two bombs fell in the French concession, exploding in a densely packed area at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road. A number of Chinese and possibly some foreigners were killed.

The United States patrol vessel Sacramento left its position off the French concession and steamed alongside the power company plant. Thirty sailors were sent ashore to guard the property and try to keep the plant from being damaged to such an extent that Shanghai would be plunged into darkness.

Americans Leave

Americans living at the Astor House Hotel and the Broadway Mansions, not far from the Cathay, were among the first foreigners to leave the danger zone. Japanese machine guns were set up outside the hotel.

Every available civilian volunteer joined the 1050 United States marines patrolling the settlement.

The aerial onslaught subsided by 8 p. m., but heavy firing continued in Shanghai environs. It was believed Japanese warships down the Whangpoo River were shelling Chinese positions in Kiangwan and Chapei areas.

Japanese planes, apparently from aircraft carriers anchored off the Chinese Woosung forts, were said to have bombed Kiangwan, north of Shanghai, during the afternoon, starting new fires and killing an undetermined number of Chinese.

Missionary Killed

Dr. Frank J. Rawlinson, one of the outstanding missionaries in China, and H. S. Honisberg, wealthy motor-car dealer, were fatally injured as Chinese bombing planes, supposedly aiming at Japanese concentrations, dropped their missiles into crowded downtown areas.

This was in the Avenue Edward VII bombing which killed a number of Chinese.

Dr. Rawlinson with his wife and 15-year-old daughter, Jean, was motoring past the intersection when the bombs fell.

Dr. Rawlinson was editor of the Chinese Recorder, supported by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with headquarters at Boston, Mass. Besides his wife and daughter, he is survived by one son here and six grown sons and daughters in the United States.

Dr. Robert Reischauer, identified by the United States consulate as a professor of international relations at Princeton, was fatally hit by a bomb in the lobby of the Palace Hotel on Nanking Road.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 14

President:

Named Senator Hugo L. Black to the Supreme Court.
Signed Interior Deparement bill "with reluctance" because of $14,000,000 vocational education appropriation.
Signed bill for expenditure of $44,437,000 in flood control.
Signed resolution extending interstate oil and gas compact.
Signed resolution giving federal approval to minimum wage compacts between eastern states.
Signed bill increasing punishment for federal narcotic offenders.
Vetoed resolution calling on War Department for national flood control plan.
Signed bill revising bankruptcy laws.

Senate:

Passed Black bill for unemployment census.
Completed congressional action on bill setting up administrative machinery for Bonneville power project.
Completed action on bill liberalizing pensions for World War widows.
Passed bill for federal and state co-operation in $3,000,000,000-a-year wild life conservation program.
Passed bill prohibiting picketing of Washington embassies.
Passed bill allowing non-military exportation of helium.
Agreed to defer action on anti-lynching bill until next session.
Completed action on Jones sugar stabilization bill.

House:

Completed congressional action on court procedure reform bill, with Supreme Court changes eliminated.
Passed bill to refund $30,000,000 to states late in enacting unemployment insurance laws.
Passed bill to improve Washington airport.

End of Congress Is Speeded By Agreement on Crop Loans

(Continued from Page 1)

President Roosevelt has described the Senate version as worse than the House form, which he also disapproves.

Kept Moving by Garner

Three other measures were gaveled through the Senate by Vice-President Garner at a tempo which aroused restivness on the floor. He rode to passage the $25,000,000 army housing bill, the $6,000,000 navy housing bill, and a measure providing for construction of a national capital airport at Camp Springs, Md. Nothing much beyond the machine-gun phrases: "Without - objection - the - bill - will be - considered - read - a - third-time - engrossed - and - passed" from the Vice-President marked these bill's career on the Senate floor.

Mr. Garner had a list of Senate handlers of these measures on his desk, and called upon them in sequence, applying tactics familiar to him as Speaker of the House.

Solution of the farm-surplus tangle came after morning and afternoon conferences at the White House with Senate and House leaders, in which the President and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, took part.

Until yesterday, the President had stoutly insisted he could not agree to a loan-subsidy program without crop control, and he declared he saw no satisfactory way the Congress could assure him of that legislation short of actual passage. In the end, however, he accepted the pledge to put the matter first on the agenda of the next session as valid security. An extra session might even be called if a satisfactory bill were decided upon in the meantime.

Cotton Gets First Aid

Cotton will get the first aid, since it is enjoying the most bountiful crop—which by paradox means the worst prices. The plan must be reduced to a definite formula, which task is being carried out by Secretary Wallace and his aides, and until the terms are known it will not be seen just how much probable financial obligation the President has assumed.

But a rough draft of the plan is that loans will be made on the basis of nine or 10 cents a pound, with an additional outright subsidy payment to make the planter's total income 12 cents a pound. Market prices have now slid nearly to 10 cents a pound, which means that a substantial subsidy beyond the loans would have to be paid.

The bounty beyond loans, according to the somewhat cryptic announcements, would be given to farmers who comply next year with the crop control measures to be worked out.

Estimates of the cost of such a program run from $75,000,000 to $200,000,000 and above. The only possible hitch lies in the degree of discretion to be left in the Commodity Credit Corporation, and that will not be finally clear until the plan is drafted. Choice between a subsidy payment of two or three cents, depending on the figure at which the loan is set, still prevails.

Leaving the loans at the lower figure, whether 9 or 10 cents a pound, is for the purpose of keeping the market price of cotton low enough to permit ample exports. Old AAA policies had kept the market price high, and were charged to be the cause of slumps in export sales. On the other hand, selling cotton abroad at a lower figure than the American market price would result in charges of "dumping."

The net result of the plan—tentatively indicated by the details now available—would be to guarantee to the planter immediately a price of 9 or 10 cents, plus the later subsidy raising the price to 12 cents in all, if he complies with the surplus reduction program next year. Cotton against which loans had been issued would be held off the market, either until prices reached the 12-cent level or the experiment were liquidated.

Insurgent Revolts Reported

VALENCIA, Spain, Aug. 14 (AP)—The defense ministry yesterday reported internal trouble among the Insurgents in Spain's civil war.

It said there had been numerous executions and arrests in Spanish Morocco and "grave incidents" in San Sebastian, north Spanish city near the Franco-Spanish border.

As a result of the disturbances in San Sebastian, the ministry said, the Insurgents had closed the frontier to France.

(Diplomatic sources in St. Jean-de-Luz, France, also reported the closing of the frontier but said they believed the action was due to the movement of Insurgent troops for an offensive against government-held Santander, west of San Sebastian.)

Government Troops Advance

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish frontier, Aug. 14 (AP)—Government troops thrust forward a mile in a surprise attack on the Brunete front outside Madrid today as the Insurgents made new gains on the long Teruel spearhead 100 miles east of Madrid.

Government sources declared Gen. Jose Miaja's government troops had forced their way into entrenchments near Brunete, the village now held by the insurgents after having changed hands at least four times during the civil war.

An artillery barrage preceded the government advance of infantry and tanks which swept back over a section of the territory lost to the insurgents two weeks ago when an Insurgent attack halted the government attempt to lift the siege of Madrid.

Danish Ship Bombed

BARCELONA, Aug. 14 (AP)—A communiqué last night reported four insurgent airplanes bombed and sank the Danish vessel Edith in the Mediterranean, 30 miles south of here.

It said the ship's crew of 20 and a French non-intervention control observer were saved through the assistance of two fishing boats from Villanueva y Geltru.

Twenty-five bombs were dropped in the attack, which the communiqué said took place Aug. 12. The Edith was listed as a vessel of 1931 tons.

Background

(Continued from Page 1)

concession in Manchuria and leased territory in Kwantung.

1914—Japan, in World War, sent an army into Shantung province and captured the German concession of Tsingtao.

1915—Japan's "21 Demands," said to mark the high point of Japanese aggressive policy, seriously threatening the autonomy of China.

1927-28—Japan with the United States and Britain, guarding nationals and interests, came in conflict with Chinese Nationalists. Japan sent strong forces into Shantung resulting in a serious clash at Tsinan-fu in May, 1928.

1931—Claiming that Japanese interests in Manchuria were endangered by political disorders, Japan occupied the territory and next year established the protectorate of Manchoukuo.

1932—Following boycotts and other anti-Japanese activities a combined army and navy expedition effected reprisals near Shanghai. Chinese resistance was stubborn and cost many casualties and took two months' time. China's appeal to the League of Nations resulted in the withdrawal of Japanese troops under surveillance of an international committee.

1933—Province of Jehol added to Manchuria by military occupation. Japanese forces penetrated south of the Great Wall almost to Peiping gaining new concessions.

1935—After anti-Japanese "incidents" in North China, Japan threatened invasion and obtained further rights, including domination of Chahar.

1936—Attacks on Japanese nationals in China caused stronger Japanese demands. China stood firm and Japan withdrew the demands.

1937—Continuing anti-Japanese feeling and activities in North China gave excuse for Japan to increase its armed forces in North China. These forces, while on maneuvers, clashed with the Twenty-ninth Army of China in Peiping suburbs. Japan's demands that China withdraw all troops from Hopei and permit a local settlement with the Hopei-Chahar Government, with the Chinese National Government not a party, led to the present critical situation.

Revolt in South Presents Crisis For Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

circumstances they endanger the supremacy of a race to which God has committed the destiny of a continent, perhaps of a world!"

It was into a passionate pool like this that the anti-lynching bill was dropped, sponsored by the Administration and now delayed, but not defeated, in the Senate. The House passed the measure 2 to 1, with a solid phalanx of southerners voting against it, the sole exception being Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas.

Rouses Old Memories

Whatever the rest of the country may feel about it, this bill rouses old memories in the South too deep for words, and among the constituents of the very men who make up Mr. Roosevelt's legislative officers. The bill is going to come up again next session. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's bitter southern opponents would be glad to see it pass; then, they declare, they could go to constituents with an attack on the New Deal that would free them from dependence on Mr. Roosevelt's support.

For his appointment to the Supreme Court, Mr. Roosevelt has gone to the South, to Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama. That is a double-edged appointment, however.

The South has long felt itself slighted by absence of membership on the Supreme Court, and inferentially abused on a matter in which it has always prided itself culturally, its study and practice of law.

But the appointment of Senator Black is an attack on Mr. Roosevelt's foes. Senator Black epitomizes all the New Deal left wingism which differentiate it from southern Democracy, while Senator Black himself has roused deep resentment among some southerners for his prominent part in the Supreme Court fight, and the wage-hour bill, of which he is co-author.

Thus, the situation in Congress today, and the position of the New Deal generally, can be interpreted from the viewpoint aspect of the South, and it will be found to cover many vital matters.

For the South, it is a vigorous challenge to its traditional one-party political system. This has persisted uninterruptedly since the Civil War. It has repeatedly been deplored, and its archaic quality at present is stressed in many quarters.

Men like Senator Glass and Senator Bailey are Democrats by name, but they see eye-to-eye with Republicans like Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont. Save on a tariff rate or two, and a traditional, inbred hostility to "Yankees," they have the same viewpoint with the Vermonter or, let us say, the two "Yankee" Senators from Maine. They are found aligned on issue after issue. Yet at election day they vote for different parties and different presidential candidates.

Chance for New Party

The South today is in revolt. It is a mild revolt, it is true, but it has been increasing and threatens to grow severe.

It is not likely that the South will ever vote for "Republicans," as such, for emotional connotations go far deeper than mere logic. But to sum the matter up, the restive Southern conservatives are laying plans now to grab the party away from the New Deal in 1940. And there is still a further possibility, remote though it might seem, that in the unlikely event the Republican Party should weaken and fade away, or at least change its name, many Southerners would be prepared today more than in 1936 to throw in their lot with a new coalition party.

This would be particularly true if the New Deal captured the Democratic nominating machinery in 1940.

The opportunities for a "Constitutional Democratic Party" at that time, or a right-of-center "Conservative Party," would be tremendous.

New Loan for China Reported in Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP)—China's financial position has been strengthened, it was reported in financial circles yesterday, through a loan negotiated by her finance minister, Dr. H. H. Kung, with a group of Swiss and Netherlands banks.

Dr. Kung already had left Berlin for Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, and the loan reports could not be confirmed.

In Berlin, Dr. Kung tried to explain China's position in her conflict with Japan to Reich officials. This was done, it was understood, to counteract a German tendency to side with Japan, Berlin and Tokyo having made an anti-Communist treaty last November.

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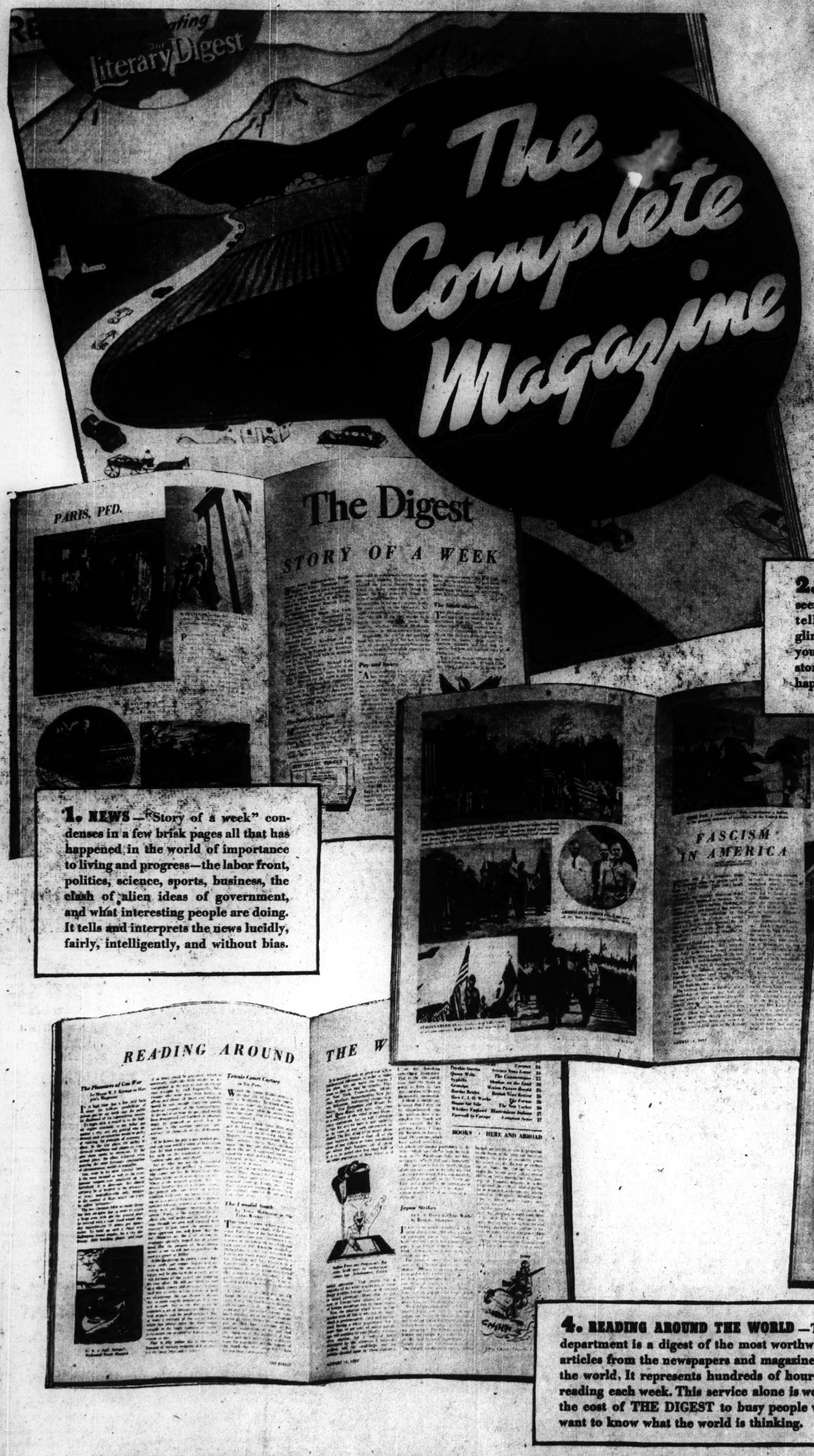

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

New Products Of an Old Art

By Alice Funken
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Aurora, Ill.

The ancient art of enameling, which is said to date back to 1600-1200 B. C., is beginning to take on modern ideas. Artists and ceramic experts are experimenting in so many different directions it is hard to predict where the largest development will be. The rapid modernization of kitchen and laundry equipment brought the possibilities of porcelain enamel before the public. Now it has stepped into the living room of the home in a variety of uses that show in their technique an inclination toward the delicate intricacies of the art as it was originally practiced.

The process of porcelain enameling is a mystery to the average person, due somewhat to the comparative scarcity of examples done by the craftsmen of the past. These pieces, often small, were lost through the years, or were broken up to salvage the gold base upon which some enameling was done. Many of the museum objects which exist today were found by accident. Anglo-Saxon type jewelry was turned up by peasant plows. The Tara brooch was exposed by the fall of a cliff. The gold ring which belonged to the father of Alfred the Great is said to have been found on the collar of a farm laborer's dog.

Most of the early enameling was done on gold, silver, copper or bronze, although the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians used brick, as in the instance of the enameled walls of the palace of Nimrod in Babylon. In some instances, powdered precious stones were used for pigments on the metal base. For example, actual rubies were ground to a fine powder, mixed with water and applied with a brush to make a glamorous red. The technique of many of these processes was carefully guarded, and as the jewelry was produced for royalty, use of the rarest materials was possible.

Early enameling groups itself in a number of classifications. Briefly speaking, cloisonné is done by outlining the design with flat strips of metal or wire, which is fastened to the metal base, forming small enclosures or "cloisons." The colors are then applied and melted by heat.

With champlevé the design is cut away in the metal base, leaving depressions that are filled with different enamel pastes needed for the colors of the design, and then fired.

In plique-à-jour metal strips or wires are used as in cloisonné, but they are not fastened to the metal base, and are removed after the enamels have been placed in the design and fused. Translucent colors are used so that the finished work has the effect of a leaded window when held to the light.

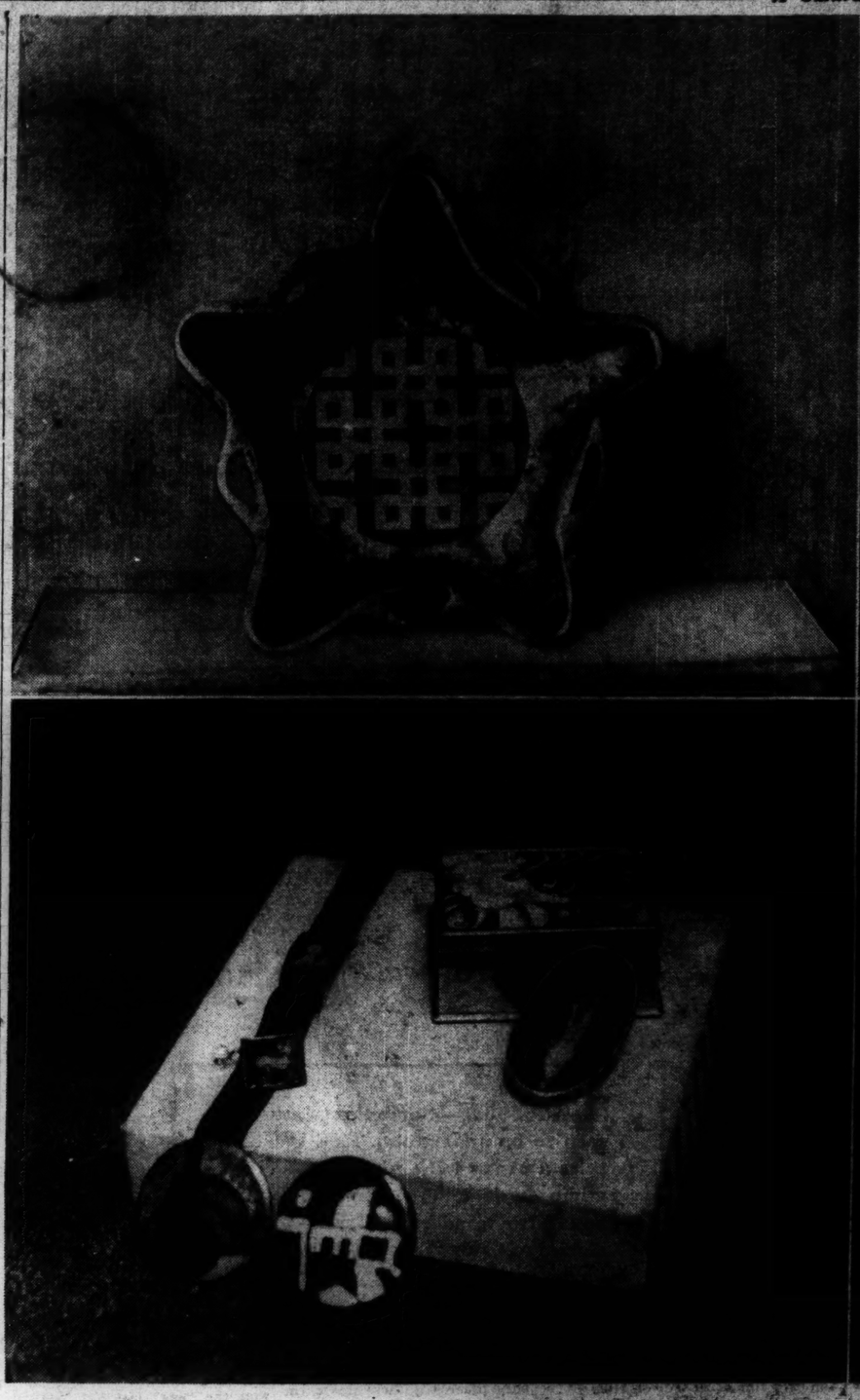
With baisse-taille, the design is carved in bas-relief on the metal. Translucent colors are applied over the design until they are level with the general surface and the design shows through.

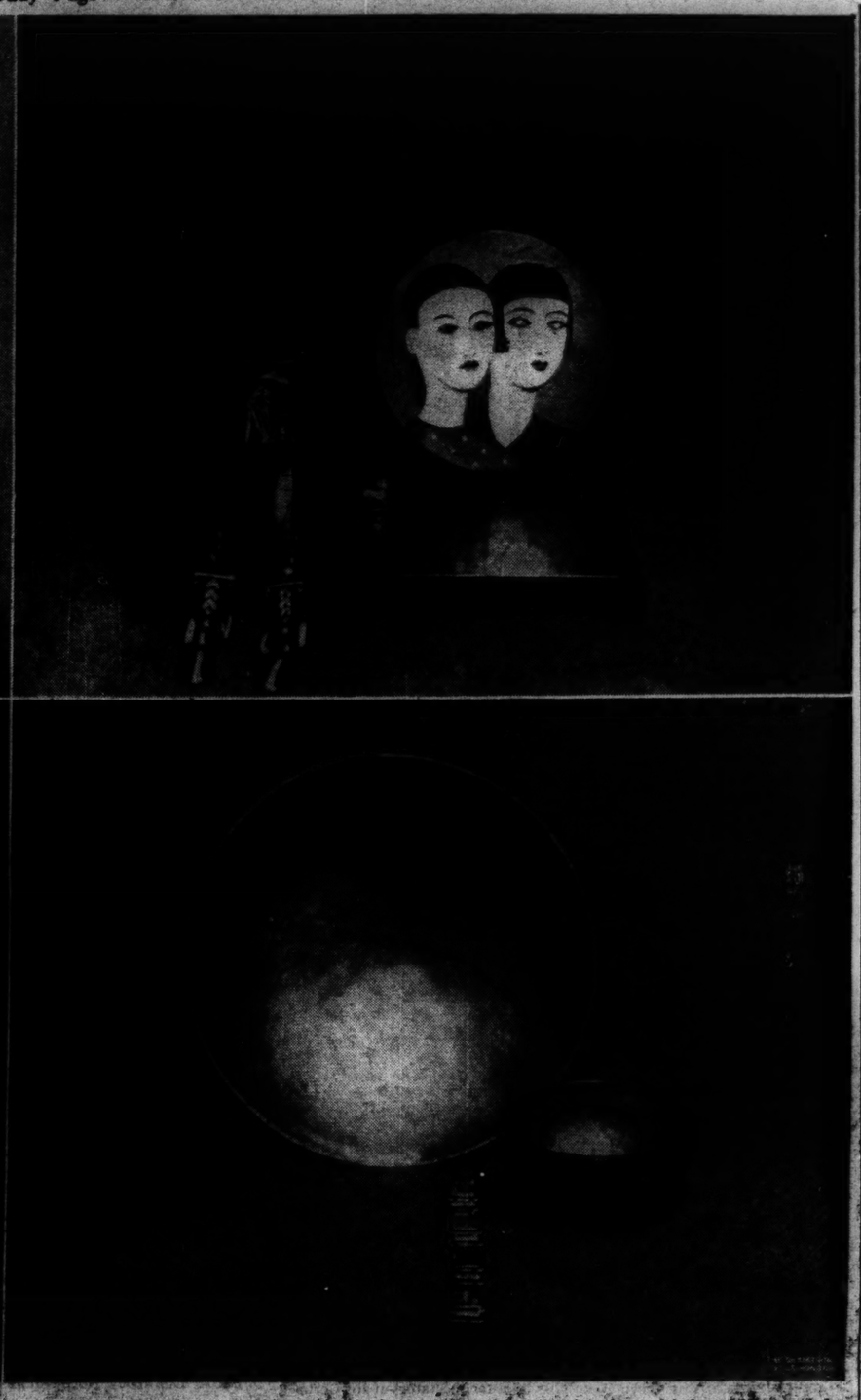
Painted enamels have no dividing lines of metal or enamel, no hollows or cells, and the metal becomes simply a background for the smooth design. In the modern experiments with this phase of porcelain enamel, metallic oxides have taken the place of precious stones in the coloring, and copper or steel has become the approved base.

A San Francisco artist, Miss Molli Juin, has gone far in producing excellent specimens of enameled objects classified under basse-taille, cloisonné, plique-à-jour, and champlevé types. The groupings pictured, which include jewelry, boxes, bowls, etc., indicate how many interesting angles may develop in the house furnishings field through a use of this material. The coloring is particularly good. There are combinations of jade green and Ching blue, sky blue and silver, Nile green and lemon yellow, gray-blue and black, black and silver, black and cherry red, cherry red and white.

A process for making exquisite miniatures of porcelain enamel has been invented by Joseph A. Dedouch of Oak Park, Illinois. His studio furnished the ceramic pictures of the present Supreme Court Justices which were put in the cornerstone of the new Supreme Court Building in Washington. The colors in the miniatures are perfect, and are fused into the enamel so that the delicate shadings are permanently imprisoned in the porcelain glaze.

Another pioneering artist in the field is Russel Barnett Aitken, who last year gave a one-man show at the Walker Galleries in New York City. A large screen which he designed and made has attracted considerable attention wherever it has been shown. It is worked out in chocolate brown, "off" white, turquoise and cerulean blue with accents of vermilion and black. He has also done some strongly colored plaques which are interesting enough to show that porcelain enameling may have a place in the decorative scheme of the home, as well as in offices and buildings like Radio City in New York.





The five-pointed tray, at the left, above, is an interesting example of cloisonné enamel, approximately seven inches across. The design at the bottom is jade green on a blue ground. In the group below the tray, the jewel case at the upper corner is Limoges enamel, the design in black, gray, and white. Resting against this is a pendant in blended soft blues, on a ground of Ching blue. A circular pendant below it is of abstract design in colors of cherry red and white. The miniature in the group at the right, above, is also Limoges enamel, and has a gray-blue background. The girl at the right has red hair and wears a jade green gown, while her companion has black hair and her dress is navy blue. The ear-rings here are black and silver. The languid figure is black and white. In contrast to these smaller objects are the two bowls here. The larger one, for fruit, is painted in Ching blue enamel. The same color and process are used on the smaller bowl; also on the bracelet in four colors—lemon yellow, jade, red, and blue.

Modernizing The Laundry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are building a new home, the ideal arrangement for your laundry is a room just off the kitchen that can be completely equipped for this class of work and will serve other purposes as well. Working here, the homemaker can answer the telephone or doorbell without climbing stairs, she can keep an eye on the children, and it is handy to the drying yard. Such a room can serve also as an auxiliary kitchen in homes where much entertaining is done. Tub covers and a flat-topped ironer provide the extra space often needed for serving party food, also added working space on occasions when a part-time helper comes in.

In compact, four-square houses, the basement usually provides the best available space for the laundry. With planning and a little cabinet work by the handy man of the house, an attractive all-purpose room can be evolved—a laundry-game room for instance, where grown-ups and youngsters can play without disturbing the rest of the household. In such rooms it is often possible to build low cabinets in line with the tubs to house washer, ironer, clothes basket and other equipment and provide work space for sorting and sprinkling.

Whenever possible a laundry room should be located where ample daylight and sunshine are available and good ventilation can be had. Well-placed electric lights should supplement inadequate daylight.

The walls of a laundry room should be easy to keep clean and of a color that will reflect the light instead of absorbing it. Dull gray cement or brick walls such as are found in many basements soak up light just as a sponge does water. If your budget does not permit a tile or composition wall, the next best thing is to paint it with a good quality paint.

Artist and lighting experts advise the use of such colors as white, cream, ivory, light pink, flesh, buff and some of the lighter shades of gray, as they reflect light and are cheerful.

Three types of wall paint have been recommended. They are interior flat, eggshell or glass finish. Any painter or paint dealer will be glad to advise you as to what will best fit your particular case. A special cement primer, containing alkali-resisting tung oil varnish, is usually applied as a base.

If you plan to have your laundry room in the basement, care must be used in the selection of wall paint. For walls or floors subject to dampness, a special waterproof paint can be purchased from any paint or hardware store. Linoleum is the first choice if the foundation of the floor is not damp. It is easy to keep clean and comfortable to stand on.

Architects Look at Your House

By Hugh Stubbins and Marc Peter

Seventh of Twelve Saturday Articles to Appear Weekly on This Page

Besides the technical improvements and innovations that have affected our every-day life, there have also been improvements in the technique of building. These are closely related to the planning and efficiency of the new house, so this series of articles would be incomplete without some mention of their influence on form, shape and flexibility of the contemporary architecture.

New methods of construction have not only changed the character and the methods of building, but have also greatly enlarged the possibilities. The introduction of steel and concrete has given architects and engineers strong, adaptable and effective materials which give more freedom than they have ever had before. It is now possible for the plan to escape from an inflexible arrangement caused by former necessities of bearing-wall construction.

The modern structure is a framework of steel or concrete that has approached a lightness of effect unknown before. Great areas can be spanned, and, instead of having heavy walls to support floors, only small points of support are needed.

Even with more traditional materials, such as wood, brick and stone, methods of combining them with steel and concrete have enlarged the possibilities, and have eliminated the necessity of small windows, heavy walls and short spans.

The [illegible] system is essentially a [illegible] with walls needed only as a skin or screen for a protection against the elements. The skin can be either transparent or opaque, thus allowing more window area which can be placed in any desired location.

It is possible now to translate into structure the new desire for light, air and a feeling of space. For after all, architecture is the mastery of space. Our new conception of space has been fostered by the multitude of technical advances in this century. Man's conquest of the air and the stratosphere, the tremendous growth of communication systems in the last 25 years, has already led to a concomitant sense of shrinkage in the earth's size. This new consciousness produced marked effects on the social habits and daily routine of the average family.

All great architecture, we are told, has been a product of the social and the economic conditions of its time, exploiting to the utmost the construction method and techniques that were then prevalent. Modern methods of construction make it much easier to follow the mental attitudes of our times. Still, it does not necessarily follow that modern technique actually produces modern building—be they houses, apartments or stores.

Too many buildings have made use of new materials and new technique, only to be covered with useless and meaningless ornaments which give a false idea of their structure.

Dr. Johnson in 1776 said, "A building is not at all more convenient for being decorated with superfluous carved work."

When the great Gothic cathedrals were built in France, their form was dependent upon the arched type of construction. Their materials were stone, lead and small bits of colored glass. The pointed arch and ribbed vault were refinements of this method of construction.

Even today in this country, to which Gothic did not even belong, some buildings have been constructed of steel framework, only to have false Gothic vaults in plaster hung from the steel beams. To say the kindest, this is not even honest.

In some of our dwellings today we copy the old houses of Cape Cod, which are so full of charm because they express the agrarian era in which they were built. We even try to reproduce the hewing and planing effects which were the results of a carpenter's inadequate materials and tools. Many times the only excuse for such procedure has been that it was characteristic of some particular style.

Style has nothing to do with architecture. As Le Corbuesier has said:

"Style is a unity of principle, animating all the work of an epoch, the result of a state of mind which has its own special character. The styles of Louis XIV, XV and XVI, or Gothic, are to architecture what a feather is to a woman's head; it is sometimes pretty, though not always, and never anything more."

Construction, however, is an end in itself for the engineer only. But for the architect, it is a raw material to be refined and brought into rational architectural forms, expressing its purpose in a beautiful way.

For, as we have said before, the new construction does not necessarily produce the new architectural form in itself. That construction is definitely based on the rule of structure that had to be followed in developing these forms.

In this development of form, the architect does not depend upon the heavily documented volumes of the past performance of others. Rather, it is derived through translating modern construction into a new means of architectural expression.

For a building to rank as architecture, it must have that indefinable quality—that keenness of insight and perception, without which the most efficient can only be termed structure.

This quality is neither ornament nor "style." It is rather the form and scale, the relation of surfaces to voids, proportion, rhythm, and the relations of the parts to the whole.

Bright Pottery

Chicago

Dinnerware made of Fiesta and California pottery is becoming more popular. Many of the brightly colored dishes have choice and subtle tones, as well as strong and brilliant colors, but seldom reaching the gaudy or bizarre. For informal service several colors are used, sometimes resulting in a blue plate, a yellow cup and saucer, and a green bread and butter plate. The brick-colored dishes look very snappy in tone and liven up a table remarkably.

My Little Antique Shop on Charles Street

By Patience Blackstone Clark
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is a picturesque old thoroughfare. It is the outside border of the pyramid of Beacon Hill, on the River side. It is lined with once aristocratic houses, built of small red bricks whose windowpanes are now often touched with a purple glow. They are built with side walls touching and at the back of each small house was once a friendly, tiny garden. Some are still there—gardens which have in them old New England annuals and perennials, and bits of grotesque gargoyles, and Italian oil jars and such like. At a certain time each year their beauty is open to the public, along with more pretentious gardens higher up the slope of Beacon Hill, along where "Old Boston" is at its best.

And Charles Street rests at the edge of this mellowed loveliness. It delights everyone with its antique, silver and art shops, of varied shapes, sizes, interests and personalities. In the midst of these, all built to the sidewalk's line, a little old house held my antiques, appealing to be sold to the many who strolled by. But those days are gone.

'Twas a Little Shop

There was a bay window for display, a Dutch door, two small rooms and fireplace. On each side of the fireplace was a cupboard which sent forth sparkles from dainty copper-and-pink lustre ware. In the center of the floor was an old gateleg table that had for its centerpiece a beautiful, mellowed Wedgwood bowl, and little odds and ends stood around it.

There were flowered paper weights, china animals, old silver and a Toby jug or two. By the long wall a Sheraton sideboard displayed on its gleaming top an assortment of mated china figures, and the pink and blue of the glazed china caught the gleam from the pink lustre in the cupboards. On the walls were New England prints in large, old-time wooden frames. Here and there, where they seemed best suited, were ladder-back and Windsor chairs. To cover the uneven floor were hooked rugs, still handsome and once gay.

In the bay window for customers to see as they passed were bits of jewelry scattered about, sparkling little stones and bands or knots of gold that seemed pathetic to think about. But the merry snowstorms in the big glass drops of paperweights brightened their sadness. There were two big Toby jugs, one in each corner, with little china birds and animal figures between; and at the back was a little white bone ship with its rigging true.

The back room was used as an office and its odds of furniture were placed hit-or-miss. My pine desk was where I could glance up and see the reflection of each customer in the glass-paned corner cupboard, before they had unlatched my little blue Dutch doors.

As I would enter my shop in the morning, it was a happy little place. The morning walk across the edge of Boston Common, lively with the birds and squirrels, gave one gladness. Soon the "Cop" of Charles Street would call a clear Irish good morning across the top of my Dutch door and I would give him my lovely old rag rugs to shake. Merrily this tall Irish youth would shake the dust from these old, old New England rugs. Why he did this each morning I do not know, unless it was his way of greeting me to the street.

In the early morning a brother dealer, or a schoolteacher with her precious vacation time budgeted, would come in. Just before lunch a limousine with a chauffeur might stop at the Dutch door, and some elderly woman would enter to see if I had found a wanted eagle, or a gilt-framed mirror. A hurried few words and out again she would go, with a promise to return in a month.

In the afternoon, perhaps, a little wrinkled old man who echoed of the sea would visit me. Under his arm he would have an old shoe box, and in this wrapped in cotton would be a tiny, graceful copy of a ship made of white bone. These little ships were beautiful in their perfection. The men who painstakingly made them would bring them to an antique shop and patiently wait until they were sold before they would receive their money.

These Buy for Youth

Two women and a girl might come next, to buy four ladder-back chairs for a wedding gift, and then stay on exclaiming over the colorful old rugs. A little mouse of a shopkeeper might come stealing in to price a Toby jug, then pause to figure silently if that price would allow her to gain a profit if she should sell it to the people who had asked for a Toby from her earlier in the day.

Often times in the afternoon a dealer from a near-by town, or even a near-by State, dropped in for a friendly trade chat, showing you six glass paperweights that are beauties. These paperweights he leaves to be displayed in my window and he takes with him one of my white ivory ship models to display in his shop window, to the joy of Main Street in Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont. In four or six months, if my little ship is not sold, he will return with it to Charles Street, and at the same time collect his paperweights if they are unsold. On this new visit he may bring a few prints or some pairs of small china animals.

Sometimes when trade is dull a detective may enter by the Dutch door and slowly check over his list of antiques taken from private collections.

And at night, just as I am closing shop, perhaps a little wrinkled lady will come to see my antiques. She is dressed in dull black, and from under her hat brim peer bright green eyes. Even if it is closing time, I happily show her the front room with its gay corner cupboards, but when she goes into the back of the shop and slowly talks about each bit of furniture, I begin to wonder a little about her. She certainly is strange And why does she stay so long? I know she does not wish to buy. At last, I explain it is closing time and I must see to the shop. I go out doors to look at my window and to plan the display for the morrow, and soon the little lady leaves. I nod good-by.

Then I lock my blue Dutch doors, and outside in the fresh air as I walk toward home across the edge of Boston Common I wonder about that little lady dressed in black, the little lady visiting Charles Street. Charles Street which is simple, aged and mysterious. It holds a charm all its own—a cheery start in the morning with a merry, Irish, whistled tune; a closing hour with a cold gleam from a pair of green eyes set in the frame of a little wrinkled lady dressed in black. This is the rhythm, the true atmosphere of Charles Street.

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You Have to Know
to be a dealer in antiques . . .

Maybe you are one who can catch the slightest Biedermeiter influence at twenty paces. Or maybe you know nothing about antiques except that great-great-grandfather's clock deserves a more suitable companion in the hallway than a mission oak table. In either case, you will enjoy conferring with antique dealers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. If they haven't what you want, they no doubt know where to get it and enjoy the exhilaration of the hunt as much as you.

Hub Nationals Off on Another Winning Streak—New Yacht Record for Marblehead

Moore, Fletcher Hitting Better for Hustling Bees

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Bill McKechnie's Bees toy with the slim possibility of gaining a first division berth in the National League pennant race, they should benefit considerably by the improved hitting of Gene Moore and Elbie Fitcher. Gene and Elbie, during the most recent 17 games, have increased their personal averages seven and nine points respectively, and have been meeting the ball much more solidly than when the Bees went through their previous home stay at the Beehive.

The Bees opened their last Western tour in Cincinnati on July 27. From that date until the present time, the Texan has made 20 base hits in 50 official times at bat, for a .345 average. His hits included four doubles, a triple and seven runs batted in. As a result of this improvement, Moore's 1937 batting figure is closer to the .300 circle than at any time this season. If Gene can continue this pace during the remaining Dodger games today and tomorrow, and against the Giants next week, he should soon crash the .300 ranks, where he belongs.

Moore a Leader

Moore, when a .300 hitter, is one of the leading outfielders in the senior circuit. His throwing arm brought more assists than any other fielder in 1936. He roams far and wide in the open spaces of the Beehive's right field sector.

Fletcher, although still many points below the .300 level, has picked up considerably during the past three weeks. On the western tour of the Bees the Milton first baseman hit .328 and drove in eight runs. Yesterday, as the Bees beat the Dodgers, 5 to 2, Elbie produced a third-inning single that batted home a pair of team mates. On two other occasions he hit the ball hard, but right at a waiting Dodger. Fletcher has hit safely in 14 of his team's last 16 games.

The Bees are off on another winning streak. Yesterday's was their third straight. In successive games they have beaten the Giants twice and the Dodgers once. They have made a habit of humbling the boys from the Big City. Against the Dodgers this season, McKechnie's crew has won nine and dropped only two. Against the Giants they have managed seven victories in 12 games.

Lou Fette and Vince Di Maggio shared honors with Moore and Fletcher yesterday. Lou won his fourteenth game by holding the Dodgers to six hits. He has lost only four games and is the leading pitcher in the National League with a percentage of .778. Fette is becoming accustomed to these leaderships. Last season with St. Paul in the American Association he was tagged the outstanding hurler in the minors.

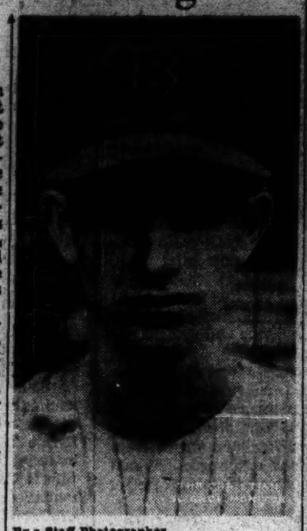
Di Maggio's Tenth

After Moore's triple had driven in a tie-breaking run in the eighth inning and Gene had scored himself on a Dodger error, Di Maggio climaxed the rally with his tenth home run of the season, in the left field bleachers.

Diamond dust . . . A doubleheader between the Bees and Dodgers tomorrow, the first game starting as usual at 1:30 o'clock . . . The Dodgers are lost without Van Mungo, their ace pitcher, who has been of little use since the All-Star game . . . Al Lopez, the Bees' injured catcher, worked out with the team before yesterday's game, and promises to be back in action soon . . . He did not make the last Western tour.

The Red Sox were blanked by Pete Appleton in Washington yesterday, 3 to 0, on six hits . . . The defeat came in the form of a letdown after that high pressure Fenway series with the Yankees . . . Eric McNair made three of the Boston hits, which were all singles . . . The Tigers went into a tie with the Red Sox for second place in the American League standing by defeating the Browns, 7 to 6 . . . The Yanks were beaten yesterday, 4 to 3, by the lowly Athletics.

Four and a half games separate the Bees from a first division berth in the National League . . . Six and a half are between them and the sixth-place Cincinnati Reds . . . Carl Hubbell will probably open the local series with the Bees next Tuesday . . . The lanky left-hander won his sixteenth game of the year yesterday when he shut out the Phillies . . . Lou Fette may oppose Hubbell on Tuesday.



By a Staff Photographer
Vince Di Maggio
His Tenth Homer of Season at Beehive Yesterday

Golfing Pals Meet in Final 36-Hole Round

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Two Southern California golfing pals tee off today in a duel for the national public links championship.

They are Don Erickson and Bruce McCormick, who have battled each other in friendly fashion down the fairways in many an amateur tournament.

They reached today's 36-hole final round in comparatively easy fashion, yesterday, Erickson defeating Frankie Toronto of Sacramento, Calif., and McCormick eliminating sturdy Andrew Szwedko of Pittsburgh, Penna.

McCormick, good-looking young fireman and former Los Angeles champion, downed the Pittsburgh player, 5 and 4. Erickson, who qualified from suburban Alhambra, won from Toronto, 4 and 3.

Erickson has been shooting the better golf. He finished yesterday's round 4 strokes under par for the Harding course for the week of play, winning medal honors. McCormick was 10 shots over par.

McCormick, however, has proven the winner in most of their match play skirmishes. He defeated Erickson in the Southern California Public Links Tournament and another amateur event at Los Angeles.

Don qualified for this tournament with 139; McCormick with 150.

Erickson, a gas company worker, reached the championship round by winning from Paul Jenssen, Toledo, Ohio; Fred McLeod, Daly City, Calif.; Phil Gordon, Oakland; Howard Hoon, Santa Monica, Calif., and Toronto.

McCormick won from Bill Hoelle, San Mateo, Calif.; Andrew Oliviri, Washington, D. C.; Paul Tullius, San Francisco; Alex Muragin, Honolulu, and Szwedko.

McCormick had his last victim 2-down at the end of the first 18 holes, after being 2-down himself at the end of the first nine. He forged to the front on the afternoon trip as Szwedko's tee shots went sour.

Erickson was 4-up on Toronto the first 18 holes, but had more difficulty subduing his opponent in the afternoon round.

U. S. Chess Team Wins World Title

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 14 (AP)—The United States chess team won the championship of the international Chess Federation last night after making a clean sweep of the 18th round games with Iceland.

The championship was decided when the Hungarians, who were in second place, lost both of their adjourned games with Iceland in the 16th round and Lithuania in the 18th. This left the Hungarians too far behind to overtake the Americans in the final round today.

It was the fourth successive time the American team had won the championship. United States players have come out ahead in 1931, 1933 and 1935.

Leading team totals through the 18th round:

United States, 51-17; Hungary, 46½-21½; Argentina, 44-24; The Netherlands, 44-27; Poland, 43-22; Czechoslovakia, 41-25; Lithuania, 40½-27½; Estonia, 40-27; Sweden, 36-30; Yugoslavia, 34-31, and Latvia, 32½-31½.

Turpie-MacLeod Final

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—Marion Turpie, metropolitan women's champion, and Betsy MacLeod, of Buffalo—a pair of sturdy Scotch lassies—won their way today into the final round of the New York state women's golf championship.

Both girls won their matches by a margin of 4 and 3.

Mrs. Turpie defeated Marjorie Harrison of Ausable Forks by shooting even par golf for the 15 holes the match lasted.

Betsy went her one better and shot one under par for the same route to trim Sylvia Annenberg, 1934 and 1935 titlist, by the same score.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	73	31	.702
Boston	58	42	.580
Detroit	58	43	.574
Chicago	50	45	.571
Cleveland	47	51	.480
Washington	42	55	.433
St. Louis	41	60	.406
Philadelphia	30	69	.303

Results Aug. 13
Philadelphia 4, New York 3.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 6.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 2.
Washington 3, Boston 0.

Touring Americans Continue to Win

MALMOE, Sweden, Aug. 14 (AP)—Mel Walker failed to equal his record-smashing high jumping feats yesterday, but the touring American track and field team continued its triumphal invasion of Sweden by winning six events despite a rain which caused a slow track.

Walker failed three times to clear 203 centimeters but cleared the bar at 200 (6ft. 6⅝in.) to win.

Phil Levy, California weight tosser, won the discus throw with a heave of 49.58 meters (162ft. 8in.) and placed third in the shot put with 13.35 meters (43ft. 9 39-64in.). The event was won by Green of Sweden with 14.77 meters (46ft. 3 17-32in.).

Cornelius Warmerdam of Fresno, Calif., gained the third American triumph in the field events, winning the pole vault at 425 centimeters (13ft. 11in.).

Perrin Walker of Georgia took the 200-meter dash in 21.6s.; Ross Bush of Southern California won the 1000-meters run in 2:31.6 and Roy Staley, another Californian, won the 100 meters in 14.6s.

Wilson vs. Watt

CHARLOTTETOWN, Aug. 14 (CP)—Ross Wilson of Toronto and Laird Watt of Montreal advanced to the final of the men's singles of the eastern Canada tennis championships yesterday. Wilson defeated Roger Durivage of Montreal, 6—4, 8—7, 3—6, 6—2, while Watt defeated Don McDiarmid of Ottawa, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Tiller Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 14—Marblehead's 1937 Race Week came to a grand close today as the Corinthian Yacht Club, which set a new record of 436 starters, ended the festivities.

Another bright day greeted the racers and skipers are again predicting a new record for starting fleets today as business men, unable to get away from their work during the week, are expected to add more tonnage to the already over-laden harbor.

There were many smiles last night aboard the good ship Corinthian Yacht Club after the record total had been announced. Poor racing weather had proved a detriment to record-breaking aspirations throughout the week and this year's Race Week seemed to be a flop to many of those members looking forward to increased fleet tonnage.

As this record-breaking continues to exist at the annual Marblehead Race Week, outstanding bits of skippering by the racers themselves seem to be overlooked as race committees and many others think more of new records than of racing. Newspaper write-ups of the races feature the new figures daily rather than the story about the racers and the sport itself.

Freak Start

Yesterday, when it appeared to the Corinthian Race Committee that a new record seemed to be in the making as each of the earlier classes started more boats than previously this week, there was one Indian and one handicap boat sailing near the starting line after their classes had started. These two boats, the Hermit and the Flying Goose, had not started with their classes and the race committee, anxious to increase the fleet were determined to start these boats if their starting meant a new record or not.

After half of the inside classes had started, the Flying Goose crossed the line apparently off for a short cruise. The boat was immediately added to the handicap list, even though it was apparent that the boat was not racing. In the meantime, the Hermit was hailed by the committee in an effort to start the veteran Indian, but the attempt failed. However, after all the classes had started, a new record was realized, both the Indian and the handicap boat were struck from the list.

This is merely an incident that happened yesterday, and by no means is a criterion of daily happenings during Race Week. Yet, the fact still remains that record-breaking seems to have taken a greater hold upon observers here than the actual races themselves.

Records and Racers

The Pleon Yacht Club's annual Bang-and-Go Race, the cheatingest affair of all regattas, was staged before the afternoon races today. This event is open to all power craft, even auxiliary, and provides grand entertainment for spectators at the Corinthian Yacht Club. The object of the race is to start on a signal from the race committee whereupon the fleet powers off ahead until a gun is fired whereupon the racers turn around to beat back for the finish line.

The first across the line technically wins, but a barrage of protests are usually filed and great discussions with much heated arguments follow.

Protests against boats for anchors overboard on the runaway from the ne are heard. Others concerning faulty motors which are magically fixed on the return voyage are also in evidence. All in all, it's a grand affair, with the man knowing the race committee the best usually winning.

Robin Repeats

Francis Waterman's Robin repeated her triumph of Thursday over Harold S. Wheelock's Cara Mia by overhauling the light air boat on the run home to the finish.

Gordon Abbott's Cockade beat Charles Francis Adams' Thisbe in the eighth. Jacob Cox's Popinjay took the gun in the R class as seven in the rating class participated.

Leslie Rawding's Nipher, skippered by Hank O'Brien broke the winning streak of Hosea White's Oriental in the Manchester I class, as the Oriental finished third. Arthur Shuman scored his first win of the week in the 30 meters. Ben Smith took the measure of 16 triangles with his Teaser 4. Francis Cummings also beat 16-M-B's in an upset victory.

The Star class hit a new high for the week as 18 of the International class sailed. Jerry Clark's champion of last year had a one-minute victory over Vision, owned by the Fulham Brothers.

Bob Dalrymple scored his third straight win with Harry Colburn's Mohawk as 33 Indians hit the inside warpath. Billy Cornell, member of Squantum's winning South Shore crew this year and last, finished second with his Sachem. Henry Brown sailed Foster Taylor's Frolic to third place in the popular class. Pike Noyes returned to his winning ways with his Sophomore class Agolt.

C. Barber Dunwoody, North Shore Junior champion, chalked up another win in the Yankee Dory class. Mayor Thomas Burgin's Claire, sailed by Russ Smoltett, again received the winner's siren in the Quincy 15-footers. The Mayor of Quincy handles the sails on his speedy champion.

The Winabout class surpassed the Indians in total starting fleet tonnage with 36 boats. William Sweeney's Joan S. beat the Wollaston champion, Why Not, sailed by Dave and Donald Kent. Omaha, skippered by Burns Curry, was third. Billy Alcardi once again showed the way to rival Snipe skippers and set himself up as one of the leading Race Week skippers eligible for the Leonard Munn Fowle Trophy. Paul Blampied's Zip was second in the class of 24. The M. I. T. Dinghies started 12 boats and were led home by Friese. These small Dinghies were towed from the Charles River by Technology summer students who are racing the craft when not at classes.

Wendell Adams Davis

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Washington crew came from behind to win Olympic eight-oared rowing title for U. S. making fifth straight Olympic victory for 'an American college crew.

Cooper $3000 Ahead of '36 Best

By the Associated Press

"Lighthorse Harry" Cooper, Chicago veteran, today was setting the pace for the nation's professional golfers with winnings of $11,158.69.

Fred J. Corcoran, tournament manager for the Professional Golf Association, predicted the 33-year-old British-born star, who has finished in the money in 22 tournaments, would set a new high for yearly winnings in P. G. A. competition.

Cooper is already more than $3000 ahead of the 1936 top of $7800 set by Horton Smith of Chicago, who is now fourth with earnings of $5898.73.

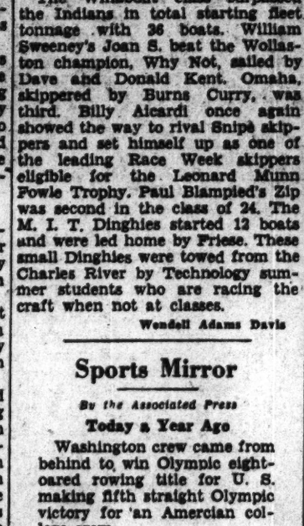
Second to the straight-driving Cooper in purse prizes is "Slammin' Sam" Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., sensational dark horse, who has captured $7365.40.

Ed Dudley, Philadelphia Ryder Cup member, is leading in scoring. In 32 rounds of P. G. A. tournament medal play golf, Dudley has a stroke average of 71.24 as compared to 71.47 for Cooper, who has played 64 rounds.

Corcoran announced the pros still have $30,000 in prize money to shoot at before completion of the summer tournament schedule.

Carrying what Corcoran said was the largest purse ever offered in an American tourney was the $12,000 International open championship Sept. 22-28 at the Belmont Country Club, Belmont, Mass.

Other remaining tournaments are Lake Placid, Aug. 20-22; Glens Falls, Aug. 27-29; Hershey, Sept. 2-5; Canadian open, at Toronto, Sept. 9-11; western open at Cleveland, Sept. 17-19.



Wide World
Harry Cooper

Other leading winners from Jan. 1 to Aug. 15 were listed by Corcoran as:

Henry Picard, Hershey	$8716.50
Ralph Guldahl, Chicago	8202.50
Gene Sarazen, East Brookfield	4463.41
Johnny Revolta, Evanston	4214.50
Jimmy Hines, Long Island	3914.50
Ed Dudley, Philadelphia	3775.00
Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna.	3462.00
Paul Runyan, White Plains	3416.00
Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee	3160.00

Faces Second American Test Against U. S. Champion

International
Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish Tennis Titleholder
Magic Eye Camera Catches the Overseas Star in Action on American Court. She Meets Alice Marble in Eastern Tourney Final Today and Expects to Compete in California Following the Nationals at Longwood and Forest Hills

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lawn Tennis

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 14—Once more the Eastern lawn tennis championship at the Westchester Country Club here is living up to its reputation as an efficient and important curtain raiser to the national championships so soon to come, as new figures and teams of importance try out for the doubles at Longwood and the singles at Forest Hills. It was at this tournament that Frederick J. Perry made his first American appearance, and the triumphal parade which has carried J. Donald Budge to the highest international position included a capture of the men's singles title here last year.

Despite difficulties with the weather which would have daunted most heads of officials, Le Van Richards, the referee, and his associates in the management of the event, Hugh P. Shilstone and Maskell E. Fox, with their associates both in the club and the association, have carried on with the same efficient management which has characterized this event since its inauguration. Despite the lack of courts, only five in number, and frequent showers that halted play, and made care of the courts difficult, they have brought the tournament through to the finals in due order, and with a sellout for both today and tomorrow, their efforts have undoubtedly proved that the tournament is destined to prove as popular in the future as even Forest Hills could desire.

Trouble Ahead for Stars

One of the developments of the week indicates that the Davis Cup team members, with the possible exception of Budge, will find difficulties in their way to the championships from the stay-at-homes, and this is especially true of the doubles at Longwood. Even Budge and C. Gene Mako, national and international champions, and Davis Cup winners, have found themselves uncomfortably close to defeat at the hands of little known opponents, while other teams containing members of the team have actually suffered defeat by similarly obscure teams. Bryan M. Grant Jr. and Wayne Sabin, third seeded pair, were eliminated by Clarence Carr and Henry M. Culley, and Robert Riggs and Bernard Coghlan, his new partner, as well as the veteran John W. Van Ryn and the new junior champion, Joseph Hunt, are also out of the tourney.

Budge and Mako were carried to match point by Julius Heldman, last year junior champion, and another young Californian just out of the junior ranks, Owen Anderson, and then found great difficulty in handling the service of a young Chicago player, Norman Bickel, who aced them both repeatedly, and with his partner Norbert Burgess, captured the second set from the Wimbledon winners. Riggs and Coghlan fell before another reconstructed team, John McDiarmid and Arthur Hendrix while still another new team, Robert Kamrath and Lewis Wetherell, the latter only a recent graduate from public parks play, accounted for Van Ryn and Hunt.

The only team to display any sort of international form was Frank A. Parker and Frank Shields, and the former will have to find another partner, in all probability, for Longwood, as Shields has been called back to his motion picture work at Hollywood, and is doubtful whether he can remain here long enough to participate.

Miss Marble in Stride

It is in sheerful contrast to the plight of so many of the men players to see how Alice Marble has settled into her stride. The champion looks even better than she did a year ago, and with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, her double's partner, also showing much of her old-time skill as a net player, the chances of victory in the Wightman Cup series are unmistakably better than they were a week or two ago. Now if Helen H. Jacobs, who has been resting this week, can resume her play with her old-time vigor, Forest Hills is liable to see a lot of good tennis next week, as both teams will be busy practicing there up to the Wightman Cup series next weekend.

Pony Polo

Preliminary announcements just issued by the United States Polo Association in regard to the coming open championship and Waterbury Cups series say that there will be almost a complete reorganization of several teams to meet the challenge of the San Jose team from the Argentine, so that Templeton will be rated as a 32-goal team, with Eric Pedley, the Californian, who is coming to compete in the open for the first time in a number of years, combining with another internationalist, Capt. Humphrey Guinness of England, and the Guest brothers, Winston and Raymond, to form the team. Cecil Smith, also an absentee from the open last year, will team with Michael Phipps and Stewart B Iglehart, members of Templeton a year ago, and with C. V. Whitney, under the Old Westbury banner. Greentree, the defending champion, will remain the same, with G. H. "Pete" Bostwick, Gerald Balding, still another member of the international team of Great Britain, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and John Hay Whitney, and the San Jose team from Argentina, with one change, will closely approximate the team which defeated Greentree for the Cup of the Americas last year. Aurora will have Capt. C. T. I. Roark, still another British internationalist, with James P. Mills and Seymour Knox as two of his associates.

Seven Teams

Two other teams are also in process of formation, to make a total of seven for both the open and the Waterbury. They are Sknusti, with two of the Gerry brothers, Elbridge T. and Robert L., aided probably by William Post II and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., and a Long Island team now being formed by John R. Fell, with the Hoppings probabilities.

With this lineup, the committee has decided to begin the open on Saturday, Sept. 11, with the other first round matches following on Sunday and Monday, the semifinals on Wednesday and Thursday, and the final on the following Saturday, Sept. 19. The Waterbury, in which handicaps will be used, will start on Saturday, Sept. 18, and will be concluded with the end of Daylight Saving Time, on Sunday, Sept. 26, if the weather permits.

The class of the tournament is well illustrated by the fact that three of the highest ranking players of England, Roark, Guinness and Gerald Balding, all eight-goal men, Andres Gazzotti and Manuel Andrada, nine goal leaders of the Argentine Association, and Hitchcock and Iglehart, 10-goal Americans, and Cecil Smith and Pedley, nine goalers, are listed. Such a collection has never competed in an open since the days of the Waterburys, and seldom ever before.

Anita Lizana Sails

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Anita Lizana, Chilean tennis star, sailed for New York today to compete in the United States singles championships starting at Forest Hills, Sept. 2.

Ewing Recrowned In Canadian Shoot

SOUTH MARCH, Ont., Aug. 14 (CP)—Sergt. William Ewing, a slight, Montreal sharpshooter, yesterday was recrowned Canada's most consistent marksman after statistics showed he won the grand aggregate at the annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

He compiled a score of 510 points through five major matches and led Sergt. T. A. Jensen of Innisfail, Alta., the king of western Canada snipers, by three points, Sergt. Ewing won the "agg" last year with 495 points.

He failed to win a major match, but was always a few points behind the winner after scores were totaled.

Canada outshot the Mother Country for possession of the Michael Faraday Trophy. A team of eight Canadian cadets compiled 508 points over 300 and 500 yards and led a team of Imperial Cadets, guests of the association, by 26 points after the duel was over.

Canada also emerged triumphant in a shooting match with the Australian Bisley team for the Canada Cup. Eight Canadians spattered the targets over 300, 500 and 600 yards for 1135 points, seven more than the Aussies. The win was a great victory for Canada, as the Anzacs defeated Canada for possession of the Rajah of Kolapore Cup at Bisley last month.

Kickoffs Today

GLASGOW, Aug. 14 (CP Cable)—Last-minute practice sessions and "up-and-at-'em" talks were in progress all over Scotland yesterday as 38 football league clubs—20 in the first division and 18 making up the second—awaited kickoffs to start the 1937-38 season today.

A big year is indicated by reports from various camps during the two-month layoff. Most of the entries are relying mainly on home-town talent—youngsters who have shown to advantage in junior company.

Babe Ruth in Semifinal

HARRISON, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—Eighteen-year-old Wilson Flohr of Summit, N. J., and the ex-home run king, Babe Ruth, starred in the Green Meadow Club's invitational golf tournament but in different sections of the event. Flohr, the New Jersey champion, reached the semifinal of the championship flight along with Art Lynch of Winged Foot, Howard Schanzer of Metropolis and C. Ward Birch of Woodway. Ruth also got to the semifinals, but down in the third flight.

Kirby Offer Withdrawn

EASTON, Penna., Aug. 14 (AP)—An offer of $160,000 to Lafayette College for the construction of an athletic field house has been withdrawn by Allan P. Kirby, of Wilkes-Barre, railroad capitalist, David B. Skillman, secretary of the board of trustees, said today. The reason for the withdrawal was not disclosed.

M. C. C. Tourists Win

CALGARY, Aug. 14 (CP)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club team emerged victorious against a strong Alberta eleven yesterday. After dismissing their opponents, who included players from Edmonton and Calgary, for 129 runs, the Englishmen compiled 185 for six wickets.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	68	37	.641
New York	59	43	.578
St. Louis	58	44	.569
Pittsburgh	53	48	.525
Boston	50	54	.481
Cincinnati	41	62	.414
Brooklyn	40	63	.388
Philadelphia	33	67	.330

Results Aug. 13
Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 10, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.

Polish Player Faces Her Chief Rival at Rye

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—In a little over three weeks, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland's tennis envoy, has decided it's too hot in America; the people are very nice; the players the best she has met and the language fascinating.

Jadwiga (Yaja for short) is ready to avenge her only loss to Alice Marble of San Francisco, the American women's titleholder, in the final today of the eastern grass court singles championship at the Westchester Country Club.

Jadwiga defeated Miss Marble the three times they met in Europe, but was beaten in her first tournament in this country at Seabright, N. J., two weeks ago.

At East Hampton, L. I., last week, Jadwiga had no trouble winning.

She was not anxious to talk about her match with Miss Marble after she had reached the final with a 6—3, 6—0 victory over Gracyn Wheeler, fourth-ranking American player, yesterday.

"I'm going to do my best against your Miss Marble," she said, and added, "that's the best answer to give, eh?"

Her command of English is excellent, although she mixes in French and Polish once in a while. Only one word gives her trouble, dissolve. She is curious about slang and her favorite American expression is "That's what you think."

After competing in the national singles at Forest Hills early in September, Miss Jedrzejowska plans to go to California for the Pacific southwest tournament. But her enthusiasm was checked when she learned California is known as the Sunshine State. She's had enough sunshine here.

While the Polish girl was making it an international final in the women's singles, four Americans reached the semifinals of the men's singles. Frank Shields, former Davis cupper who is making a comeback, eliminated the last foreign threat, Fumiteru Nakano of Japan. The other semifinalists are top-seeded Frankie Parker; Bobby Riggs, the national clay courts champion, and Joe Hunt, national junior titleholder.

Over 40 Runners In Mountain Climb

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 14 (AP)—More than 40 distance runners lined up today at the foot of Mount Washington's rough eight-mile carriage road for a gruelling test up to the 6288-foot summit.

Francis Darrah of Boston, 1936 winner, who reached the top last year in 1h. and 17m., was ranked well to the fore among probable winners.

Others scheduled to give him competition were Tony Medeiros of Hartford, Conn.; J. W. Plouffe, Worcester, Mass; Nick Schultz, Williamsville, Vt., and Walter Childs, Springfield, Mass.

Race sponsors named George V. Brown, starter of the annual Boston A. A. Marathon on April 19, to fire the starting gun today.

The road, rocky and steep as it zigzags up past the timber line to the wind-swept and often cloud-capped summit, provided one of the stiffest distance run courses in the east.

Amusements

BOSTON

A GIANT HIT!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents its big New Miracle of De Luxe Entertainment.
JEANETTE MacDONALD
The Firefly
WITH ALLAN JONES
2½ Hours of Thrill, Romance and Music
COLONIAL All Seats Reserved
Twice Daily and Sunday. 2:30—8:30
Mats. 50c, 75c, 1.00—Eves. 50c to 1.50 plus tax

ALEXANDER KORDA Presents
Marlene DIETRICH
Robert DONAT
Knight without Armor
plus 2nd big feature
Jack Oakie—Ann Sothern
"SUPER-SLEUTH"
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

TREMONT TEMPLE
MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO
"THE HYMN OF PRAISE"
STATE CHORUS—SOLOISTS
A. BUCKINGHAM HIGGS CONDUCTING
THURS. EVE., AUG. 19 at 8:15
50c-75c

STATE
"STELLA DALLAS"
Barbara Stanwyck—John Boles
Also "THE DEVIL IS DRIVING"

The Home Forum

Clissold as Signpost

IT IS odd on what small points the disposition of things often turns. It is possible that, but for a mole hill, George VI would never have become king of England; whilst, had I not gone to see "Twelfth Night" at the Old Vic., I certainly should not have read "The World of William Clissold."

I invariably arrive late at the theater, this habit having on one occasion deprived me of my seat, on another having gained me the friendship of an archdeacon. But, at the Old Vic., I reached the stalls two minutes before the curtain went up; so that when, some time later, after the Duke had already delivered the first of his golden speeches, a short, stout gentleman bustled into the place next to mine, I naturally regarded him with a look of moral superiority. There seemed to be something familiar about the fresh-colored face, the eager, darting eyes, and I looked again. Suspicion was turned into certainty during the interval, when an attendant bent over the back of the seat, and inquired: "Would Mr. Wells mind signing the Distinguished Visitors' Book?"

* * *

I HAD NOT read any Wells for years; but, after this incident, the author of "Mr. Polly" kept returning to my thoughts. In 1926 or 1927, at the university, I had begun that enormous work, "The World of William Clissold." It is in three volumes, each as long as an average novel; and, so far as I could see, at the end of the first volume, the plot had not even started. At Oxford one is supposed to have plenty of time at one's disposal; but I never found it so. Tea parties, games, lectures, discussions, reading papers, listening to papers, preparing for examinations, proving the inferiority of all other universities, filled one's days from morning till night. There was certainly no time for "William Clissold." I gave the book up one-third through.

But now, of course, the situation is entirely altered. Compared with the difficulty of fitting in one's social obligations at a residential university with the intellectual demands of prospective examiners, the business of earning a living is definitely a spare-time occupation.

"I had better look into 'William Clissold' again," I thought, as I drove home from the theater. "Now or never."

* * *

I AM GLAD that I sat next to Mr. Wells that night. "Clissold" is a book that I am pleased to have read. Not that it is by any means a good book. It is a book of ideas, and the ideas seem to me essentially second-rate, for they expose Mr. Wells on his weakest side—the side of his extraordinary credulity. There is scarcely any story, however fantastic, that can claim a slight basis in natural science or big business, but Mr. Wells will swallow it whole and then ask for more. "William Clissold" is full of such stories.

In spite of this defect, "Clissold" is a work that makes many of the world's best-reputed novels seem old-fashioned. When one comes to think of it, it is astonishing upon what a slender stock of ideas the most celebrated characters in fiction manage to get along. They are often clever enough about considering their own personal problems, full of resource, bursting with originality, ready for action at any moment. But, of general ideas about the world they live in, they have few or none. We all know that Ivanhoe was a doughty man in the lists, prepared to unhorse an opponent in a righteous cause if anyone so much as lifted a finger. But what was his opinion of the feudal system? Did he think the three-field system of agriculture old-fashioned? If Sir Walter Scott knew the answers to these questions, he kept them to himself.

* * *

IT IS JUST the same with most other authors. Elizabeth Bennet was exactly aware of the methods by which Mr. D'Arcy could be most expertly charmed; but, so far as her opinion of the merits of Regency architecture are concerned, we cannot hazard even a wide guess. With Thackeray we encounter a ray of hope, for everyone knows what Becky Sharp thought of such an intellectual matter as Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Did she not throw it out of the window of her cab, as she left Miss Pilkington's Select Academy for Young Ladies, thereby horrifying her friend, Amelia Sedley, whom she afterwards so cruelly betrayed? But this ray soon pales and disappears, for Becky's solitary gleam of literary criticism vanishes almost as soon as it becomes visible. What she thought of Johnson himself, of Burke, or Sheridan will forever remain unknown.

But Mr. Wells in "Clissold" alters all that. The whole plan of the book is built upon the assumption that the reader is interested in knowing what the hero thinks about the current affairs of the day, about economics and business, about natural science and universities, about morals and manners. Mr. Wells writes upwards of a hundred thousand words, explaining in minutest detail precisely what convictions on these points his hero holds; and, though most of them seem jejune and undeveloped, they are perhaps none the less interesting on that account, for their true value lies not in themselves, but in their significance as opening up a new phase of English fiction.

* * *

IN ANOTHER AND important sense, the experiment is not a success, for Clissold cannot ever be said genuinely to come to life. Had Mr. Wells accomplished this feat of making Clissold a convincing character, his book would have had artistic as well as intellectual interest. As it stands, "Clissold" is a challenge to the younger writers of the day.

HAROLD HOBSON

By Courtesy of the Raphael Gerard Gallery, Paris, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE BEACH AT BERCK: *A Painting by Eugène Boudin*

FROM the hundred pictures—oil paintings, water-colors and pastels by Eugène Boudin—loaned from private collections for the retrospective exhibition held this past spring at the Raphael Gerard Art Gallery in Paris, visitors were able to obtain an excellent and accurate idea of his art.

As a boy in Havre, Boudin became a clerk in a stationery shop which also sold materials for artists. He thus came into contact with Millet, Troyon, Couture and others when they brought their pictures to be framed; and many of the pictures were exhibited in the shop windows.

It was Millet who became interested in this boy, the son of a sailor of Honfleur, who wished to become a painter. Millet was the first to give to Boudin advice and encouragement; later, in 1857, he obtained for him a pension which permitted him to go to Paris to study. There the young artist found his inspiration in the Dutch paintings and applied their coloring to the landscapes of France. In 1859, when he was thirty-five years old, he exhibited for the first time in the Salon. Baudelaire at that time proclaimed him a second Corot.

Born at Honfleur and brought up at Havre, from his birth Boudin breathed the atmosphere of the sea which he loved. The fishing boats and fish markets, the salt marshes and the beaches along the coasts of France held no secrets from him. He preferred to paint groups rather than individuals on the quays or in the markets, the scene brightened by the white headdresses and aprons and red skirts of the women, or the blue smocks of the men in their beribboned hats.

Although the reputation of Eugène Boudin has grown steadily since the beginning of the twentieth century, he will probably always remain a painter's painter, the greatest appreciation coming from the élite of his own craft. His contemporaries noted the simplicity and purity of his style and his wonderful gift of color. Whistler, Jongkind and Daubigny admired him as did Troyon, with whom he collaborated at one time, and also Claude Monet, his pupil, who many times declared that it was Boudin who "opened his eyes." Corot called him "King of the Skies"; he was also referred to as "King of the Greys"—but not of the dull and leaden greys which he himself said should be forever banished from all pictures. His grey is the pearl grey of the sea shells on which he made his first paintings, discovered by Millet in a show case of the stationery shop. Boudin excels in translating the greys of spring, the sumptuous and velvety greys of the summer clouds which range from yellow to pink and from green to blue.

To a Skyscraper

Your firm foundation keeps you steady
In the swirling maze
Of fleeting feet, of honking horns, bold traffic;
All your days
See swiftly changing patterns.

And yet you rise above the throng,
Your spire probes the heights;
The sunset paints your windows gold,
And e'en on darkest nights
You hold aloft your torch.

JANNIS PARKER

My Dog From That Moment

UP THE path he came one day to apply for the job of taking care of us—for we were completely isolated, and predominantly female,—and I seeing him from the window walking so sedately by the side of the peasant accompanying him, so sure of himself, so dignified, composed, beautiful and big, went out to meet him, and he was my dog from that moment. . . .

Except the dogs who are living with me now, I have loved no dog as I loved Coco. His absurd name was the only foolish thing about him. He was so intelligent that to be with him was like being with an unusually delightful companion of one's own species, supposing such a companion could be found, who, besides delightful, was entirely devoted, loving and uncritical. He was as useful as he was beautiful, trained to carry parcels carefully, to draw a little cart, to go by himself to fetch the milk each morning, and bring it back without having spilled a drop. Twice a week, too, in the company of the *concierge*, he climbed up the mountain to the nearest village and brought back our provisions and his own, carrying the parcel of raw meat for his dinner in his mouth, and never dreaming, however hungry he might be, of doing anything but take it home to the cook, and wait for it to be presented to him properly, in a dish. Always, indeed, he seemed to behave as if he were conscious of the magnificence of the garment he went about in, and of the necessity of living up, by perfect manners, to his extreme outward splendour. And he knew how much I loved him. I don't believe he could ever have been loved so much before; and this, too, added to his decent, modest pride. . . .

A peaceful life of routine set in for me, of quiet mornings working undisturbed—*for* you can't be disturbed if nobody is there except an extremely well-behaved dog,—of meals out in the porch, with the whole of the Simplon range as a finish to the immense picture I could look at between the mouthfuls, of long walks in the afternoons with Coco—*C'est un ours! C'est un ours!* the children would cry who met us,—of evenings spend reading by a wood fire, he stretched out in front of it, overlapping the rug at each end. Then came a final visit to the terrace before putting him to bed, out from the fire-lit room straight into the vast night, the vast, amazing night, pierced by bright stars, set about with snow-topped mountains, our little house hanging on among them by its eyelashes half-way up to heaven, and, far away beneath us, the lights of the small town in the valley quivering and dancing, as if they were shining through moving water.

Into this majesty, each night Coco and I stepped out before going to bed, and spent a few moments—at least I did, while he sat on his haunches and watched me,—of *recueillement*. This word is as difficult to spell as it is to translate, but it accurately describes the state in which I spent, each night, the last of my waking moments. The *concierge* and his wife, and the *jeune fille*, as they always described the housemaid, were long since asleep, and Coco and I had the whole world, so it seemed in the lofty silence, that unbreathed purity, to ourselves.—From "All The Dogs of My Life," by ELIZABETH, copyright 1936 from Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

Alpine Vignette

NEAR Cevio the landscape takes a more romantic character. The valley-walls close in and bend, and huge knobs of ruddy-grey rock thrust themselves forward. The river, confined to a narrow bed, alternately lies still in pools, whose depth of blue no comparison can express, or rushes off over the white boulders in a clear sparkling dance. Chestnut-trees hang from the crags overhead; higher on the hills every hedge is a stripe of verdure fringed with the delicate shapes of the birch and larch. In the far distance a snow-peak in the range above Val Laventina gleams behind the folds of the nearer mountains.

But up to the last moment nothing foreshadows the wonderful surprise in store. As we draw near the first scattered houses of Bignasco, the mountains suddenly break open, and reveal a vision of the most exquisite and harmonious beauty, one of those masterpieces of nature which defy the efforts of the subtlest word-painters. . . . The waters at our feet are transparent depths of a colour, half sapphire and half emerald, indescribable, and the moment the eye is taken away, inconceivable, so that every glance becomes a fresh surprise. In the foreground on either bank of the stream are frescoed walls and mossy house-roofs; beyond is a summer-house supported by pillars, and a heavily laden peach-orchard lit with a blaze of sun-flowers. At the gate of Val Bavona a white village glistens from amidst its vineyards. Sheer above it two bold granite walls rise out of the verdure, and form the entrance to a long avenue of great mountain shapes. Behind these foremost masses the hills fall valleywards in noble and perfectly harmonious lines. Each upper cliff flows down into a slope of chestnut-muffled boulders in a curve, the classical beauty of which is repeated by the vine-tendrils at its feet. In the distance the snows of the Basodino seen through the sunny haze gleam, like a golden halo, on the far-off head of the mountain.—From "Italian Alps," by DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD (Oxford: Basil Blackwell).

A Practical Religion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is practical and demonstrable. Students of this religion who earnestly seek and apply the truth they have gleaned from the study of the works of Mary Baker Eddy in connection with the Bible, are proving that divine Science is true by solving many problems which appear in human experience.

One may be certain of the fact that the revealed truth operates to solve human problems, just as he is certain that understanding the rules of mathematics equips him to solve problems in the field of mathematics. Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 2), "Absolute certainty in the practice of divine metaphysics constitutes its utility, since it has a divine and demonstrable Principle and rule."

Proceeding with "absolute certainty" from the basis of perfect God and perfect man, the individual approaches problems of human experience with poise and confidence. Spiritual understanding removes fear and doubt from human consciousness, and exchanges lack and despair for the demonstrable knowledge of God's allness.

Christian Science, rightly applied, heals the sick, reforms the sinner, and meets the human need. There is a wealth of comfort in the frequently quoted passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." Divine Love does meet the human need; Love feeds the suffering consciousness with the comforting knowledge that God's government is supreme; and through inspiration and illumination each one eventually learns that the only human need is to understand God, and to let His will be done. And this need of knowing God is met by ever-present, omnipotent Spirit.

Two important items in making Truth practical in human experience are, first, the apprehension and acknowledgment that man, the image and likeness of God, is already perfect, complete, inseparable from his creator, and secondly, the present evidence that the co-existence of God and man can be proved.

The real man has no problems to solve, for man is always at the standpoint of perfection. God's creation is "very good" (Genesis 1:31). This truth must be manifested in daily experience, and good must be expressed in consecrated living, wise conversation, kindly deeds, and joyous expectancy.

Divine metaphysics shows plainly that matter has no intelligence, power, position, or prestige. Matter is a false concept that must be put off. Paul said, "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be" (Romans 8:6, 7).

The old man, or the carnal mind, is not put off by human will, material psychology, mental science, or other counterfeits of divine metaphysics. There is only one way to put off the old man, and that is by exchanging material beliefs for spiritual understanding. Mrs. Eddy says in her textbook (p. 269), "Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." It is noteworthy that she does not here consider the resolving of things into thoughts as sufficient, but adds the significant necessity of exchanging "the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." Consciousness of the ever-present abundance of spiritual ideas must be the goal of attainment in Christian Science practice. Divine metaphysics lifts thought above the material to the divinely mental concept of life. Life is God, divine Mind; and Mind is not in matter or manifested by or through matter. Christian Science stands on this basis.

He who understands the divinely mental nature of creation is able to heal the sick in Christ's name, and to bring into human experience a great measure of harmony. God is the only cause, therefore, effect must be like cause in nature and character.

Mankind is daily confronted with persistent pictures of sick, suffering, confused humanity. Inharmony, disease, fear, and discouragement arise from the belief in God's absence, a belief that must be seen as without foundation. God's law never ceases to operate; and any belief of obstruction, claiming temporarily to hide the effect of the operation of God's law, disappears in the presence of spiritually enlightened thought.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science says (*ibid.*, p. 98), "Beyond the frail premises of human beliefs, above the loosening grasp of creeds, the demonstration of Christian Mind-healing stands a revealed and practical Science. It is imperious throughout all ages as Christ's revelation of Truth, of Life, and of Love, which remains inviolate for every man to understand and to practise."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Une Religion pratique

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA Science Chrétienne est pratique, démontrable. De nombreux disciples recherchent et appliquent sincèrement la vérité qu'ils trouvent en étudiant les œuvres de Mary Baker Eddy ainsi que la Bible; ils prouvent que la Science divine est vraie, car elle leur permet de résoudre les multiples problèmes qui se présentent à tous les hommes.

La vérité révélée résout les problèmes humains; nous pouvons en être sûrs, précisément comme nous sommes sûrs que la compréhension des règles mathématiques nous prépare à résoudre les problèmes ayant trait aux mathématiques. Mrs. Eddy écrit, dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1901* (p. 2): "La pratique de la métaphysique divine offre une certitude absolue qui en constitue l'utilité, puisque son Principe et sa règle sont divins, démontrables."

Prenant pour base Dieu parfait et l'homme parfait, le disciple avance avec une "certitude absolue"; il peut affronter avec calme et confiance les problèmes communs aux humains. La compréhension spirituelle chasse de la conscience humaine la crainte et le doute; elle remplace le manque et le désespoir par la connaissance démontrable de la totalité divine.

Correctement appliquée, la Science Chrétienne guérit les malades, réforme les pécheurs et pourvoit à tous nos besoins. Il est riche en réconfort ce passage fréquemment cité, qu'on trouve à la page 494 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mrs. Eddy: "L'Amour divin a toujours répondu à tout besoin humain, et y répondra toujours." L'Amour divin pourvoit en effet aux besoins de l'humanité; l'Amour réconforte la conscience qui souffre, en lui donnant l'assurance que le gouvernement de Dieu est suprême; par l'inspiration et les lumières d'en haut, chacun apprend tôt ou tard que la seule chose nécessaire est de comprendre Dieu, de laisser s'accomplir Sa volonté. Et l'Esprit toujours présent, omnipotent, pourvoit à ce besoin de connaître Dieu.

Pour rendre la Vérité pratique dans les circonstances humaines, les deux choses suivantes importent beaucoup: premièrement, voir et reconnaître que l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, est déjà parfait, complet, inséparable de son créateur; deuxièmement, prouver, ce qui est possible à l'heure actuelle, la coexistence de l'homme avec Dieu.

L'homme réel n'a point de problèmes à résoudre, car la perfection est son état normal. La création divine est "très bien" (Genèse 1:31). Il faut que nous démontrions cette vérité dans la vie journalière, exprimant le bien par une vie consacrée, par des discours empreints de sagesse, par des actions bienveillantes, une joyeuse confiance.

La métaphysique divine montre clairement que la matière n'a ni intelligence, ni pouvoir, ni position, ni prestige. La matière est un faux concept que nous devons dépouiller. Paul a dit: "Les sentiments que fait naître la chair produisent la mort; mais les sentiments que fait naître l'esprit produisent la vie et la paix. L'attachement à la chair, en effet, est inimitié contre Dieu; car la chair ne se soumet pas à la loi de Dieu, et même elle ne le peut pas" (Romains 8:6, 7).

Pour dépouiller le vieil homme ou l'entendement charnel, on ne peut compter sur la volonté humaine, la psychologie, ce que d'aucuns appellent la science mentale, ou quelque autre contrefaçon de la métaphysique divine. La seule manière dont on puisse dépouiller le vieil homme consiste à échanger les croyances matérielles contre l'intelligence spirituelle. Dans son livre de texte (p. 269), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "La métaphysique résout les choses en pensées, et remplace les objets des sens par les idées de l'Ame." Relevons un fait digne de remarque: dans ce passage l'auteur montre que résoudre les choses en pensées n'est pas suffisant, car elle y ajoute la nécessité formelle de remplacer "les objets des sens par les idées de l'Ame." Etre conscient des idées spirituelles et de leur abondance toujours présente, tel doit être le but auquel il faut atteindre dans la pratique de la Science Chrétienne. La métaphysique divine élève la pensée, qui passe ainsi du concept matériel au concept divinement mental de la vie. La Vie est Dieu, l'Entendement divin; l'Entendement n'est point dans la matière et ne se manifeste jamais par elle. Voilà la base sur laquelle repose la Science Chrétienne.

Ceux qui comprennent la nature divinement mentale de la création peuvent guérir les malades au nom du Christ; ils peuvent faire pénétrer dans les circonstances humaines beaucoup plus d'harmonie. Dieu est l'unique cause; or l'effet doit ressembler à la cause, sous le double rapport de la nature et du caractère.

Chaque jour les hommes se trouvent en face de tableaux présentant avec persistance une humanité malade, souffrante et troublée. Les discords, la maladie, le découragement, la crainte, sont dus à la croyance que Dieu est absent, croyance dont il faut reconnaître qu'elle ne s'appuie sur rien. La loi de Dieu ne cesse d'être opérante; et toutes les croyances obstructives qui prétendent cacher temporairement l'action de la loi divine, disparaissent devant la pensée spirituellement éclairée.

Voici un passage écrit par celle qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne (*ibid.*, p. 98): "Au-delà des fragiles prémisses des croyances humaines, au-dessus de l'étreinte relâchée des credo, la démonstration de la guérison Chrétienne par l'Entendement demeure, une Science révélée et pratique. Elle est impérieuse à travers tous les âges comme étant la révélation de la Vérité, de la Vie et de l'Amour par le Christ, révélation qui demeure intacte, et que chacun peut comprendre et mettre en pratique."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Weather Prophecy

THE misty necklace of the moon
will break and scatter silver beads
upon the thirsty orchard soon.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCROSKEY

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Inside — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1937

Wage Compacts Approval Puts N.E. in the Van

Signing by President Is First Major Success of Movement

Gives New Impetus

Opens Way for Shorter Week for Women and Abolition of Child Labor

The movement for interstate compacts to establish minimum labor standards among the states received new impetus when President Roosevelt signed the minimum wage compact between Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, Henry Parkman Jr., former State Senator and originator of the labor compact drive, declared today.

The President's action, taken yesterday, constitutes the first major success in the movement started more than 10 years ago by Mr. Parkman and Representative Christian A. Herter, present Republican "whip" in the House.

The minimum wage compact is the first labor compact to be established as law. While the three states involved already have adopted laws meeting the minimum standards demanded under the compact, its ratification by Congress and signing by the President is considered highly important in the eyes of labor compact proponents.

So encouraged is Mr. Parkman that he has begun initiated plans to call together the Interstate Conference on Labor Compacts, of which he is chairman, to seek ratification of the compact by other states in the near future.

Mr. Parkman Is Pleased

Commenting on the President's approval of the compact, Mr. Parkman said:

"The President's action indicates that the Administration is more willing than it once appeared to allow the states to see what they can do to work out the problem of varying labor standards. It is very encouraging from that point of view.

"The Black-Connery wages and hours bill in Congress has been an obstacle in the path of the compact movement. In fact, administrative pressure behind national legislation led to stagnation of the compact movement.

"Now, it is possible the Black-Connery bill has been stopped in Congress. At least it has been whittled down so that it covers only a small number of workers and industries.

"The opportunity is thus open once more for the states to go ahead themselves. We can take a fresh start free of obstacles such as administration influence for national legislation to cover the field. Our opportunity is more favorable now than for a long time."

Push Minimum Wages

Mr. Parkman revealed he plans to concentrate at the present moment upon increased state adherence to the minimum wage compact. If the minimum wage compact is successful, efforts will be renewed to push those providing for a 40-hour work week for women and minors and for abolition of child labor.

Despite Mr. Parkman's optimism there are many persons along the sidelines who continue to believe the compact action is too slow to succeed. Furthermore, the states with the lowest labor standards, the ma-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Bay State Sets Wages For Garment Workers

In Boston Today

$10 Pay 'Decreed' For Minimum

A $14-a-week minimum wage for experienced employees and a $10 weekly minimum for inexperienced workers will be inaugurated on Oct. 1 in the Massachusetts women's and children's underwear, neckwear and cotton garment industry under a "decree" issued by the State Minimum Wage Commission yesterday.

The commission's action approved the schedule presented this week by an "impartial board of seven members chosen by the State Department of Labor and Industries." A public hearing on the schedule was held this week at which employee representatives urged a $2 increase in the weekly minimum rates. Employers opposed the proposed increase.

Under the present minimum wage law teeth are provided to force employers to establish minimum standards for women and children employees.

The employers are given three months in which to comply with the decree. The names of those failing to obey within the time limit are then published. If the employers continue not to comply, they face a jail sentence.

The new minimum wage law was rushed through the Legislature at the insistence of Gov. Charles F. Hurley. After the United States Supreme Court declared constitutional the Washington state minimum wage law, the Governor sent a special message to the Legislature proposing changes strengthening the law. The proposals were adopted.

Fair and Cool For Week End

Fair weather and cool breezes were forecast today by the weather man for New Englanders who are vacationing here, who plan to go away for the week end or who intend merely to stay home and mow the lawn.

The sunny skies and lower humidity in evidence at noon today will continue through tomorrow, the Boston weather bureau forecast, offering a pleasant contrast to the hot and humid week end a week ago.

The temperature at noon was 74, seven degrees cooler than yesterday. At the same time, the humidity was down to 45 per cent, or virtually normal, a drop of 25 per cent since 7:30 a. m. The humidity at noon yesterday was 52 per cent.

Back From Spain, Status in Doubt

Whether their fighting with the Loyalist forces in Spain has deprived them of their American citizenship so that they must be deported, to re-enter as quota immigrants, is a question that immigration authorities here expect to investigate in the case of three Boston brothers, Francis P., Edward C., and Charles A. Flaherty.

Back from service in the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, in which Edward Flaherty served as commander of the first company, the three brothers are proceeding with a lecture tour of the country as part of a campaign for the Loyalist cause. One meeting which they will address is to be held under the auspices of the Communist Party in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Aug. 19.

Before going to Spain, where two of them were wounded, the three brothers all worked in Boston, where their father is a janitor. Charles, who was Communist candidate for United States Senator from Massachusetts in 1936, was a book store manager; Francis was a WPA writer, and Edward was a mechanic.

Deportation depends, local immigration authorities declared today on their classification on re-admittance to the country at New York City. If immigration officers there regard them as citizens the matter ends, but if they were admitted "on parole" they must report back at that port of entry for examination. The Boston officials today were seeking to clarify that point.

Citizenship is only lost, they explained, by Americans who fight with other armies if they take an oath of allegiance to another government. In the case of the World War, Congress restored citizenship to Americans who enlisted in the allied armies.

The Flahertys assert that they took no oath of allegiance to any other power, and that since they fought in an "international brigade" they did not fight under a foreign flag.

Somerville Sewer Plan Overruled

Despite insistence of Somerville's city engineer, Leon C. Ayer, that the tunneling method of installation of a new sewer line on Holland Street is the best, federal authorities insist that traffic be detoured and the open ditch system be used. Since the sewer is a WPA project the federal word is final.

In a notice received by Mr. Ayer this morning from Dennis L. Delaney of the WPA headquarters, a demand was made that the open ditch system be used. Mr. Delaney asserted that the tunnel method would entail the use of 1700 man hours in excess of the open ditch system, and added that WPA men are not experienced tunnelers.

Trunk Missing, Liner Waits

A solitary trunk delayed for half an hour the departure of the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Drake for the West Indies this morning.

The tardy baggage belonged to F. H. Adams of Ingersol, Ont., who arrived in Boston yesterday and discovered that somewhere along the line he had been deprived of its company.

Baggage agents set the wires humming, and presently the trunk was located at Albany, N. Y.

Placed aboard the 20th Century Ltd., on the Boston and Albany Railroad, it reached South Station at 11:10 a.m. today—10 minutes after the Lady Drake should have cast off from Commonwealth Pier.

A taxi rushed it to the dock. It was hoisted aboard. Mr. Adams and the skipper of the Lady Drake breathed sighs of relief, and the engines of the liner began to throb.

McCormack Delays On Mayoralty

Boston heard today that United States Representative John W. McCormack "had not made up his mind" whether or not to run as Democratic candidate for mayor of his home city.

Mr. McCormack, in Washington last night, told the Associated Press that he was still undecided regarding his candidacy. He added that if he did not run himself, he did not know whom he would support.

Drunken Driving Trap Is Sprung

A continued campaign against drunken driving was scheduled today in various sections of Boston following the sudden setting of a police "trap" on the Veterans of Foreign Wars Highway at West Roxbury last night.

The "trap" was operated by inspectors of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, assisted by motorcycle officers of the West Roxbury station. Between 10 p. m. and midnight, every motorist passing the intersection of Center Street and the V. F. W. Highway was stopped, his papers examined and a check made as to whether he had been drinking. Similar operations were carried on at the Spring Street intersection between midnight and 2 a. m.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

How Quincy Solved the Parking Problem

By a Staff Photographer

Quincy Finds Shoppers and Merchants Favor Easy Parking Plan

Quincy Solves Auto Problem And Aids Trade

Free Parking Lot Draws Shoppers to Retail Store Section

Merchants Pleased

Higher Tax Payments by Shops Said to Offset Cost to City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 14—This historic home of the two great Adamses, with streets somewhat after the cow-path tradition, has set a modern precedent by analyzing those certain feelings the average housewife and businessman experience when behind the wheel of an automobile, money in purse and the urge to buy, but no place to park. Quincy has turned those feelings into genial ones, giving new impetus to retail sales and new revenues into its city coffers.

Not only has Quincy solved its automobile parking problem in a substantial way, but it has also pioneered in obtaining information and figures that prove just how important parking has become to most American cities.

Of course, this importance has hardly been minimized, but Quincy has proceeded to find out, to a degree, how much money a community can profitably spend in making their shopping districts agreeably accessible to those who drive to buy.

City Parking Space

Probably few cities have a large open space comparable to Quincy's Edwards Meadows adjacent to its trading center, but when business sent up its distress signals back in 1931 Quincy took advantage of its opportunities, turned the meadow into a parking lot for 1000 automobiles. Its merchants advertised the fact widely, went after the driver's trade in that sizable shore area South of Boston, and have never regretted it.

With this background of experience, Quincy merchants decided they wanted the city to put the parking lot on a more permanent basis, buy the land, improve facilities and enlarge the area. To gain support for this project the Chamber of Commerce last spring conducted extensive surveys which were checked and analyzed by a qualified firm of city planners. These facts, with reservations to be noted later, are interesting not only to Quincy but to motorists, merchants and city fathers generally.

Quincy, for example, discovered that since opening its free parking lot more than half the patrons of its retail stores come from outside the city. Many come from rather long distances, most come from eight communities adjoining Quincy. In direct reply to questionnaires, a preponderance assert that Quincy's parking lot is their principal reason for shopping there.

Parking and Shopping

At this point, one reservation or argument immediately presents itself: How much do Quincy's stores themselves attract the shoppers? In other words, are they better than other near-by communities?

Those are questions which must be left to the individual shopper Suffice it to say that Quincy merchants themselves do not place too much emphasis on that aspect. They point out that if size of store or variety of merchandise were the sole issue, there would be few in automobiles who would hesitate to drive the 10 or more miles to Boston's retail section.

Quincy merchants say that good

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Union to Hasten Organization Of Fabrics Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14 — Standardization of wages and working conditions in the narrow fabrics industry of Rhode Island must await further organization of employees of the industry, not only in this State, but in others where such factories exist.

This was the conclusion reached here this week by a conference attended by owners of five mills, officials of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Maxwell Huntoon, president of the Shoe Lace Institute, an association of manufacturers. The meeting was held in the Hotel Biltmore, Aug. 12.

The chief result of the conference was the announcement of the union that it would organize immediately all the unorganized narrow fabrics mills throughout the country, 60 per cent of which, however, are in New England," said a statement by Joseph A. Salerno, director of the T. W. O. C. in Rhode Island.

Strategic Mills

"The T. W. O. C. already has organized the most strategic mills, such as International Braid and the Providence Braid," Mr. Salerno added. "However, a sufficient number of the mills are still outside the union to make it unjust to attempt any stabilization in the mills now organized."

The conference was called by the T. W. O. C. as a preliminary step toward equalization of labor costs of narrow fabrics manufacturers, similar to the equalization intended, in theory at least, for all industries by the NRA.

There are about 16,000 narrow fabrics workers in the United States, of whom about four fifths are employed in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of these, 7500 are in Rhode Island.

"Machine Load"

"The problem of machine load in the narrow fabrics industry would be one of the chief issues in attempts to standardize conditions," said Mr. Salerno. "In the past 50 years, there has been less new machinery installed in narrow fabrics than in any other industry in the world, because of the stable nature of the product. Set after set of braiders has been in daily use for 35 years.

"The work load, however, differs in the various mills. Some run 1500 carriers and others 2100 carriers. Some have extra helpers and some do not. The T. W. O. C. frankly admitted at the conference that equalization of this work load must await greater organization of the workers.

"All the mills are running their machines to capacity speed and load. Because the machinery lasts so long, profits have been high and main-

Two Years of Security Act: 30 Per Cent of Population In New England Are Enrolled

The Social Security Act was two years old today.

Signed by President Roosevelt Aug. 14, 1935, the act inaugurated federal and state participation in caring for present and future needs of American citizens.

Problems of present need were handled under the so-called "public assistance" and unemployment compensation sections of the act, providing for aid to the aged, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and aid to workers when they become unemployed. Future needs were dealt with in the old-age benefits section, which will provide pensions for workers when they reach age 65.

Here in New England, according to an announcement by John Pearson, regional director, more than 30 per cent of the region's total population had applied for social security account numbers as of June 30 of this year.

2700 Claims Received

Figures released by Mr. Pearson reveal that approximately 2700 claims for lump sum payments to employees reaching age 65 or to estates of those who passed on have been received by the board since Jan. 1 of this year. These payments amount to 3 per cent of total wages received in employment covered by the act. Benefits, or pensions, do not begin until Jan. 1, 1942.

All six New England states enacted unemployment compensation laws which were approved by the Social Security Board prior to 1937, and administration of these laws by the states themselves is well advanced. As of June 15, 1937, the states collectively had no deposit in the unemployment trust fund of the United States nearly $35,500,000.

These deposits may be requisitioned by the states only for payment of unemployment compensation, and no part is available for other purposes. The six New England states are among the 22 states which will begin payment of such benefits in 1938.

To pay costs of administering unemployment compensation laws in these states, the Federal Government has granted almost $1,500,000.

Table of Assistance

The following tables show principal figures of federal-state programs for assistance to the needy aged, dependent children and the blind, maintained in New England under the Social Security Act.

States with plans approved	Individuals receiving assist'e this month	Av. June payment
Old Age Assistance		
Connecticut	13,900	$25.48
Maine	3,600	19.97
Massachusetts	61,200	20.83
New Hampshire	3,500	21.81
Rhode Island	4,850	17.89
Vermont	3,850	12.00
Total	90,700	

	Families	Children	
Aid to Dependent Children			
Maine	1,270	2,400	$36.45
Massachusetts	6,430	17,100	60.91
New Hampshire	340	950	36.87
Rhode Island	720	1,350	52.20
Vermont	390	850	18.38
Total	9,210	24,650	
(Payments are the average to each family)			
Aid to the Blind			
Maine		1,160	$21.15
Massachusetts		1,000	17.93
New Hampshire		290	19.91
Vermont		150	11.39
Total		2,600	

The following table lists cumulative totals of federal grants to New England States for public assistance as of August 7:

Connecticut	
Unemployment compensation	$190,887.22
Old age assistance	2,639,440.66
Aid to dependent children	.....
Aid to the blind (plan discontinued)	2,520.00
Maine	
Unemployment compensation	$113,125.89
Old age assistance	485,659.65
Aid to dependent children	354,786.85
Aid to the blind	188,397.82
Massachusetts	
Unemployment compensation	$523,234.55
Old age assistance	11,729,538.94
Aid to dependent children	1,466,097.34
Aid to the blind	197,486.30
New Hampshire	
Unemployment compensation	$327,869.27
Old age assistance	618,454.32
Aid to dependent children	76,637.08
Aid to the blind	49,630.64
Rhode Island	
Unemployment compensation	$193,195.34
Old age assistance	576,426.37
Aid to dependent children	98,638.47
Aid to the blind	.....
Vermont	
Unemployment compensation	$57,331.48
Old age assistance	543,691.25
Aid to dependent children	44,730.75
Aid to the blind	17,044.48

The Social Security Board in New England now employs 212 workers, 77 of whom are temporarily engaged in assignment of account numbers. This job was taken over from the post office July 1.

Field organization of the board in this region has been practically completed, with 28 out of a scheduled number of 33 offices opened throughout the six states.

Billboard Law Action Demanded By Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Aug. 14—Action by the State Highway Department to enforce the law on outdoor advertising so that 31 billboards in Springfield will be removed is sought by Building Commissioner Leigh F. Morgan and the planning board.

Mr. Morgan wrote to the planning board listing all the billboards disapproved by the board on signs which remain in Springfield and asked the planning board to urge that the state department order their demolition. The planning board promptly assented to the request.

Recalling that 11 years of litigation on regulation of billboards has ended with the legislation upheld, Mr. Morgan said that the State seemed reluctant to exercise its authority. He expressed the belief that a demand for action on billboards in Springfield would have a beneficial effect.

Mr. Morgan said the board on signs, including the building commissioner, the chairman of the planning board and park commission, have disapproved 31 billboards. Action is based on the presence of the signs in a residential zone. All applications for a location in a business or industrial zone are approved.

Nineteen of these billboards were erected prior to the adoption of regulatory legislation and 12 were built during the litigation over the billboard law. Annually, the board on signs has recorded its disapproval of the outdoor advertising without result, Mr. Morgan said.

Mr. Morgan said that several of the signs are in close proximity to attractive residential sections and that Boston Road, the city's entrance from the east, is dotted with billboards on property in a residential zone.

Ice Replaces Chain Falls To Lower Cables Into Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 14 — Henry Frongillo, general foreman for the Allen Contracting Co., is credited with discovering a new method of lowering conduits during street grading operations. Despite the effectiveness of this device used by Mr. Frongillo, and the fact that it cuts in half the amount of time usually required, its very simplicity will preclude Mr. Frongillo from securing a patent, it is said.

Mr. Frongillo is in charge of lowering 700 feet of concrete-encased electric cables belonging to the Worcester Electric Light Company on Chandler Street where extensive grading operations are being carried on. He had a trench dug alongside of the conduit, but a foot lower than the cable container. Then, with wooden blocks supporting it at intervals, the earth was removed for a distance of 200 feet along the 700-foot job. When the earth had been cleared away and the wooden blocks were in position along the stretch in which Mr. Frongillo was to try his experiment, he ordered blocks of ice about a foot thick placed underneath the conduit about six feet apart. The wooden blocks were then removed and the conduit settled gently on the ice. The ice then commenced to melt and in 12 hours that section of conduit had been safely lowered a foot to its new level.

Under the usual method conduits are lowered with chain falls. This system requires blocks and tackles, a great deal of time, and careful labor. If a chain link should break or the lowering is done too fast, the cables and pipes are liable to snap, adding materially to the cost of the job as well as adding to the time required. Mr. Frongillo's method not only saves the cost of the tackle and the time required to rig it, but also eliminates the hazard of accident. A further advantage of Mr. Frongillo's device is that it permits much longer sections to be lowered at one time than was possible under the old system.

Mr. Frongillo said that the results were all that he had anticipated and that the job he is now working on will be finished in about nine days with the use of ice, whereas under the old chain tackle method at least four weeks would be required, providing the cables were not snapped during the process.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate northwesterly winds.

All New England States—Fair tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate northwest winds over the north portion and moderate north over the south portion, weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Weekly Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday, Aug. 16—North and middle Atlantic States: Showers over north portion Monday or Tuesday and over south portion about Tuesday. Showers again about Friday. Seasonably warm beginning Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	87	Miami	84	88
Bermuda	84	94	Minneapolis	74	86
Chicago	68	82	New Orleans	80	90
Denver	68	94	New York	66	82
Helena	54	90	Norfolk	70	86
Kansas City	76	94	Philadelphia	72	84
Los Angeles	64	76	St. Louis	72	88
			San Francisco	54	64
			Washington	70	84

A—7:30 a. m., Aug. 14.
B—Maximum, Aug. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:06 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 6:18 a. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Sunday, 6:40 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Monday, 7:24 a. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:17 p. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:16 Sunday night.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Colonial—Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

South Station Theater—Fred Perry in "Tennis Tactics," "Travel to Virgin Islands," latest March of Time, and other shorts.

Boston—"Think Fast, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m.; 12:20, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Windjammer," with George O'Brien. 11:05 a. m.; 1:35, 4:06, 6:30, 9.

Fine Arts—"Transatlantic Tunnel," featuring Richard Dix, Madge Evans and Leslie Banks. 1, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "My Heart Is Calling," starring Jan Kiepura. 2:30, 5:30, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—"Midnight Taxi," with Brian Donlevy. 2, 5:00, 8:20. Also "Wings Over Honolulu," featuring Wendy Barrie, Ray Milland, William Gargan and Kent Taylor. 2:40, 6:50, 10. "March of Time." 3:30, 6:28, 9:35.

Metropolitan—"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Gail Patrick, Ida Lupino and Richard Arlen. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:24, 10:13. Stage: "Stepping the Town" and the Swing-O-Paters.

Radio Programs
Page 10

State and Orpheum—Ann Sothern and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters, 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:35, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Nana Bryant. Orpheum: 10:05. Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:48.

Fenway and Paramount—Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart in "San Quentin." Fenway: 2:30, 4:55, 7:35, 10:30. Paramount, 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 7:15, 9:45. Also "Marry the Girl," with Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:00, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

University—"Elephant Boy," 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Meet the Missus," featuring Victor Moore and Helen Broderick." 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Tremont—"Stolen Holiday," with Ian Hunter and Kay Francis." 10:22 a. m.; 1:43, 4:56, 8:10. Also "Busy," with Franchot Tone and Jean Harlow. 9 a. m.; 12:09, 3:16, 6:23, 9:40.

Uptown—"New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner. 12:40, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The 13th Chair." 2:20, 5:30, 8:50.

Memorial—Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat in "Knight Without Armor." 10:05, 1:15, 4:31, 7:57. Also "Super Sleuth." 11:54, 3:03, 6:06, 9:20.

Modern—"Wee Willie Winkie" featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. 10:55 a. m.; 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. Also "Talent Scout," 8, 11:45 a. m.; 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

Tomorrow

Other Events

Field and Forest Club Rangers canoe trip on the Charles. Newton Boat Club House, 107 Charles Street, Riverside. 10 a. m.

Vermont's State Pay Roll Totals $2,079,890

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 14—An annual state pay roll of $2,079,890 paid to 1947 officials and employees was disclosed this week in a compilation made by Deputy Commissioner of Finance Jesse E. Joslyn. It was the first complete summary that had been made in several years and even Governor Aiken expressed surprise at the size of the total. He remarked, however, that it was only fair that the taxpayers should know the exact size of the employed personnel of their State Government.

The total did not include employees of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission as this department operates on a direct appropriation from the Federal Government. There are those, however, who feel it might well have been included because administration expenses although coming from the Federal Government actually are part of the monies paid into the unemployment fund by state business.

The figures on state employment would indicate that the average annual salary of state employees is slightly over $1000. The average would be raised, however, had the recapitulation included all the income of employees at state institutions. Most of them receive board and room at the institutions where they are employed but this is not included in the figures made public.

In commenting on the size of the governmental structure, Governor Aiken pointed out that it has grown rapidly in response to constant demands for new services expressed by the State's citizens through their representatives in the General Assembly.

The wage total took a sharp rise with the beginning of the fiscal year, Mr. Joslyn's report showed, by restoration of the final 50 per cent of the salary cut made by the Legislature of 1933. The first 50 per cent was returned to the State em-

The Week in Vermont

ployees by the Legislature of 1935, and the balance by the last Legislature to become effective July 1. Including this, State wages were increased by $48,000. There were also a number of salary increases that had been approved by Governor Aiken.

For the first time since 1933 State officials are receiving their full statutory salaries. Highest paid officers are the Supreme Court justices, ranging from $6500 for the chief justice to $6000 for each of the associate justices.

Governor Aiken, the Commissioner of Education, and the Secretary of the State Board of Health receive $5000 each. The Commissioner of Highways receives $4800 annually and other State officials receive salaries ranging from $3000 to $4000.

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D. A. R. Session Planned

Vermont Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will meet for its thirty-eighth annual session at St. Albans, Sept. 21 and 22, inclusive. State Regent Mrs. C. Leslie Witherell of Shoreham will preside.

Among distinguished guests will be Mrs. William A. Becker of Summit, N. J., president general of the national society. She will address the convention on Tuesday evening, following a reception and banquet for officers and guests.

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Motor Licenses Revoked

An increase of 511 in the number of motor vehicle license suspensions for the first seven months of the year was reported this week by the Department of Motor Vehicles. The number of suspensions in July increased from 183 last year to 322.

Suspensions for the year have reached a total of 1319 compared with 808 during the same period in 1936. A policy of strict enforcement coupled with an increase in the number of highway patrolmen is responsible for the rise.

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Newspaper Centenary

The St. Johnsbury Caledonian-Record on Monday observed the 100th anniversary of its founding as a weekly publication. Instead of its usual daily edition of eight to 14 pages it published a 64-page anniversary edition containing many features of historic interest.

The paper was founded as a weekly by Albert G. Chadwick and was first published as a morning daily in 1916 by Walter J. Bigelow, its publisher at that time. After two years it suspended publication for a time as a daily. Later purchased by William Dudley Pelley it became an afternoon daily and has continued in that field since it was purchased in the early '20's by its present owner, Herbert A. Smith.

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Richelieu River Control

Since the International Joint Commission has approved the power and river control project on the Richelieu in the Province of Quebec the question of its effect on Lake Champlain has stirred up considerable controversy in Vermont. For the purpose of maintaining a stable level in the lake there has been no question, but sportsmen of the state have feared for the effect on game fish and game birds.

Dr. Russell P. Hunter, Vermont Director of Fish and Game, said this week the effect of such a project can hardly be forecast.

"We do know," said Dr. Hunter, "that under its present unregulated conditions Lake Champlain is extremely productive of fish and has been for 200 years. I do not know of another lake in the United States where one can fish so suc-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

40 Ships Scheduled to Call At Boston Over the Week-End

Week-end Sailings

One of the busiest week-ends of the summer along Boston's waterfront began today, promising to keep immigration, customs, steamship officials and waterfront workers in general on the jump between now and Monday. Nine deep-water passenger liners constitute the chief units of the marine procession that includes 40 craft in all.

The only big passenger liner to make port today was the white cruise ship Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, which came down from Halifax, embarked nearly 100 passengers and cast off from Commonwealth Pier for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana.

Making up for the lack of any sailing tonight, six liners are on the schedule for Sunday. Three are due to arrive in the morning, the Anchor's Caledonia from Glasgow, Belfast and Londonderry with 130 passengers for Boston and 579 for New York; the United States Lines' American Merchant from London with 32 passengers for Boston; and the Dollar Line's President Hayes from the Far East. The Cunard White Star's white cruising ship Franconia is expected late Sunday from Liverpool, Greenock and Belfast with 292 passengers for Boston and 559 for New York. Two vessels will sail east, the Italian Line's motorship Vulcania and Cunard White Star's Scythia.

The sailing of the Vulcania at 11:30 a. m. Sunday for Mediterranean ports sets a new record in Italian Line statistics. It is the ninth successive sailing of one of that line's boats from Boston with a capacity passenger list, and never before has an August sailing from Boston to Europe left with a full passenger list, it is said.

Officials of the line explain this unusual occurrence by attractive economic travel conditions in Italy and by the fact that prospective passengers for earlier sailings, having been unable to secure accommodations at the time, carried out their plans when space was available, prolonging the heavy travel season that has hitherto ended in July.

The Vulcania will carry 375 from Boston and 875 from New York, including about 500 members of the Greek American Progressive Association, headed by Dr. Phetius P. Kyritsis of Worcester, president of the organization of Greek-American business men. Honors to be conferred by the Greek Government to the group when they debark at Piraeus, the port of Athens, will include a battleship escort for the Vulcania from the southern extremity of Greece into Piraeus. The Royal Family and cabinet members of Greece are expected to personally greet the visitors.

Booked to sail on the Vulcania are J. Fred Havey, textile machinery manufacturer, with Mrs. Havey; F. E. Burgstaller, New England representative of Carl Fischer, music publishers, going to the Salzburg Music Festivals with Mrs. Burgstaller; and Leo Wasserman, Boston accountant, Miss Evridiki Dimtracopoulous, research student at Harvard, is returning to Greece on the Vulcania.

Cunard White Star's summer custom of Saturday night sailings will be broken this week-end with departure of the Scythia for Galway, Belfast and Liverpool on Sunday afternoon. The vessel embarks 249 passengers at East Boston. Early Monday the Canadian National Steamships' Lady Nelson comes in from the British West Indies and, later in the day, the American Export Lines' Excalibur is expected from the Mediterranean with 125 passengers.

Dog Track Action 'Not Authorized'

Tax Collector Laurence J. Gillis of Revere said today he had not authorized the lifting of attachments on funds of the Wonderland dog track and Suffolk Downs horse race track, despite the action token yesterday by Leonard Poretsky, assistant city solicitor.

The attachments were lifted after the dog track posted a $30,000 bond to guarantee payment of its 1936 taxes and part of its 1937 taxes. "Certain city officials" ordered Mr. Poletsky to lift the attachments, Mr. Gillis said, but the collector authorized no such step.

Mr. Gillis indicated that further action would be taken next week to compel payment of taxes by the two tracks.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 16

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 16

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

They sold out last time!

UNIFORMS $1.95

Pre-Shrunk Broadcloth Fast Color for Waitresses Beauticians Maids Mothers' Helpers

Cut Princess style—swing skirt, puff sleeves, white Peter Pan Collar and cuffs, self color piping. Aprons to match. 59c.

Sizes 12 to 42

In blue, green, yellow, rose and all white.

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LIBERTY 2378

The doors of Filene's new PORTLAND, MAINE, SHOP open Monday August 16th at 9.30 a.m.

This is what you'll find in our Portland Shop—

The TEEN SHOP • The BRIDAL SHOP • The HAT BAR • The SHOE SHOP • The DRESS SHOP • The COAT SHOP • The FRENCH SHOP • The CHILDREN'S SHOP • The BEAUTY SHOP • The ACCESSORY SHOPS • The SHOE SHOP for CHILDREN • The DAYLIGHT FUR SALON • The MAGNOLIA HAT SHOP • The SPORTS CLOTHES CRESCENT • The INTIMATE APPAREL SHOP

Filene's

492 CONGRESS STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE

Preparing to Serve the Ocean-Going Public

Honor Students

Future Stewards of the Italian Merchant Marine on the Italian Liner Rex. All Are Winners of "Study Trip" Scholarships From the Simone Boccanegra Stewards' School of Genoa, Italy

'Career Service' Training Is Given Italian Stewards

Italy's merchant marine takes a bow for the solution of the steward supply problem, which, like the household servant question, has been a source of annoyance for many decades.

Modern stewards, who serve meals, make beds, sweep out staterooms and perform multitudinous other duties aboard ship, must have qualifications that would have amazed those who performed such work a generation ago.

With this in view, the Italian Line extends financial aid to the Simone Boccanegra high school of Genoa, Italy, where a three-year course of intensive training is available that is especially planned and operated for education of the modern ship steward.

Stewards of the future in Italy's merchant marine will speak at least three languages, and be tutored in cultural art, psychology and the practical subjects of catering, dining room and kitchen service, housekeeping, deck and public room service.

Boys in the school are selected graduates from elementary schools, he said. "First consideration is good family background and the highest moral character."

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It used to be that the woman who practically lived in a blouse and skirt (and plenty of them do! . . . they're that comfortable) had no trouble at all in making her selection. Because there just wasn't any selecting to do . . . you simply wore the skirt to the suit you always had in your wardrobe, and topped it with a blouse you'd picked up in a few minutes time at your favorite shop. But those were the days when a blouse was just a blouse. It was usually tailored, had a collar and a couple of cuffs, and a lot of buttons down the front; and that was that.

But time (and the designers) have changed all that, and today when you ask to see a blouse you see a practically endless collection of models of every description. There are masses of fine pleats, tricky pockets with flaps, surplice effects and lots of shirring, which gives the new draped silhouette for the more dressy blouse (and don't think that a blouse can't be as dressy as it can be decidedly un-dressy!), buttons down the front, and buttons down the back that demand the aid of a roommate. And, for the most part keenly styled, and made up of materials that will not only wear, but wash well.

Some of the new blouses have been made up with long sashes which go around the waist and tie in front (somewhat in the manner of the Vionnet frock which we note is winging its way through the coming season, even as it did last spring). This is the type of blouse that women will like to wear when they're pretty sure they're going to be taking off the jacket to their suit . . . because it will be quite as smart and dressy as a blouse which is worn out over the skirt.

Hovey's is showing a white blouse (called "The Duchess") which has been adopted from the corselet silhouette wedding gown worn by the Duchess of Windsor. The long, tight sleeves are a bit on the leg o' mutton side, the neckline is a little above the base of the throat, and the collar is just a narrow width of the material; turned down. The fitted (or corseletted) line begins high up . . . and should be most flattering to waistlines of every size. This blouse also comes in rust, green, melon and a nice shade of rose. And may be found at the neckwear counter, which is on the street floor.

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The New Fall Hats Are Odd and Different

After seeing Plotkin Bros. "right off the boat" collection of fall hats for the younger woman, we're ready to predict that we women are in for a season of laughs by the male members of the family. They're that odd and different. Hence we suggest leaving a couple of them around on the piano for a week or two before you attempt wearing them in public . . . just to get your husbands acclimated. Some of them are really quite dramatic, with their high, wide and handsome effects. And they'll require frocks that are quite sophisticated and plain . . . the hats will do all the talking! One cunning model (oh, we're already used to them, we've tried them on by the hour!) is a copy of the one worn by Joan Bennett in her latest picture, "Fashions of 1938" . . . and without doubt and no fooling, the top of the hat is shaped just like an opera glass case. And then it has little felt wings out on the side. Another model . . . of fine antelope ($12.50), is a version of the Buster Brown sailor . . . worn pushed way back on the head. With it is a gossamer veil, which, though there is a bit that cascades down over the forehead, is mostly floating around in the back and on the sides. Very flattering.

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Some Stunning Models In Fall Handbags

Something new in handbags . . . heavy black (and colored) satin. They're made up in particularly attractive models, and usually end up with a perfectly scrumptious rhinestone clasp somewhere. And they look very much like the finest antelope that money can buy . . . at a distance. We saw one at Jordans for $3. It started out to be just a big flat envelope purse with one handle, and ended up by folding itself right over in the middle and holding itself together with a glittering clasp that clips on in the manner of a billclip, and holds things in place. And we also saw one for $27.50 at Slattery's. More on the pouch type; spacious, and an unusual clasp opening, in which a tremendous jeweled clasp plays an important part.

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Cold Weather Dresses For Hot Weather Shoppers

Addenda: We'll never know why it is that on the hottest day of the year, it's practically impossible for a woman to replenish her summer wardrobe. Instead, we're exposed to nice, warm, hot-feeling wool frocks. And even those ice-cold shops can't make us forget that it's well nigh 100° in the shade down where we live!

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Windjammer Era Called Ended By Sailors' Unions

Log of the Port of Boston

Port boosters have read with interest the news that Police Commissioner Joseph P. Timilty was to leave on Sept. 15 for a vacation in Europe. Steamship schedules are being scanned to find the boats leaving Boston near that date, so the Commissioner may be invited to patronize his home city's shipping. Overseas sailings from Boston usually come over week ends and Sept. 15 is on Wednesday. But optimistic port boosters are not giving up without an attempt to "sell the port" to Mr. Timilty.

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Windjammers Depart

Final blow to New England's once thriving windjammers, that have almost been put out of business by the adoption of steam for propulsion and then oil for fuel, is seen by ship owners in the "industrialization" of shipping with limited hours of work and high wages for men of the sea.

The remaining three and four stickers are being sold to buyers in other countries where cost of operating is lower. The Lillian Kerr, last three-sticker to be built in New England has been sold to La Have, N. S., interests by its former Machiasport, Maine, owner. The barkentine Reine Marie Stewart has been sold to R. A. MacLean of Yarmouth, N. S., for use in the lumber trade. The schooner Albert H. Willis, another Maine built windjammer, of the vintage of 1914, goes on the auction block at Eastport, Maine, August 17, to satisfy creditors. Those hardy "Down Easters" that played so important a role in America's early shipping stoutly aver they "can't afford to run 'em anymore."

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American Ships Lead

American vessels stepped ahead of British craft in Boston arrivals from foreign countries during July, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, declared today. A total of 79 American ships "entered" at Boston in July compared with 74 that flew the British flag, he said. Panama ships were the next most numerous arrivals, with eight entered at the Custom House. Japan and Greece had seven each while Sweden, Norway, Germany and the Netherlands had five each, helping to build up the 205 total entries in July.

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Firemen to Sail

The "Fourth Alarm" for Metropolitan firemen rings tonight, calling all fire fighters to the moonlight sail of the Metropolitan Firemen's Legion band and the Fire Department quartet, on the steamer Steel Pier tonight. It is the only all firemen band in the American Legion and is a part of Post 94. Firemen from all parts of Greater Boston are expected.

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Farmers are not the only ones who have to bother about bugs and worms.

Fishermen and pier owners are called upon to combat the shipworm that eats into the planking of ships, the wood of lobster traps and the piling that supports docks. About $1,000,000 has been spent to fix up the Army Base and an equal sum to tend to Commonwealth Pier. Experiments are being made to find the best preservative at the least cost. A mixture of copper cleate, benzol and tar, costing about 44 cents a gallon, has been developed at the Prince Edward Island Biological Station, according to the natural resources department of the Canadian National Railways.

Leon Stone

Announcement

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Formerly with Canner Furriers

Is Associated with

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURRIER

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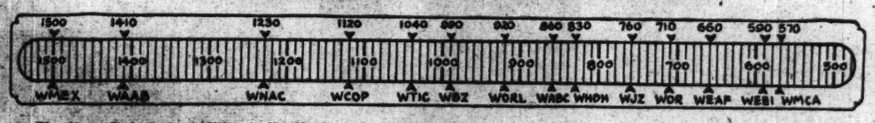
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Mel. of Yesterday..	Little Show; orchestra	Sports reports; music...	Sport reports; records..	Sport reports .....
5:15	Mel. of Yesterday..	and soloists	Sports reports; music..	Sport reports; records..	Sport reports .....
5:30	The Boston Hour..	Herman Middleman's Or.	Kaltenmeyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records..	Junior Variety Show...
5:45	The Boston Hour..	Studio musicale	garten; sketch	Sport reports; records..	Junior Variety Show...
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show ...	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Sport comment	N. Shiltree's Orchestra.	Sports reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Music; Sports Col.	Newsy "Waltham Mir-	"Musical Roundup" ...	Scores; comment	Sport reports .....
6:45	Network speaker ..	ror"; talk; orchestra.	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
7:00	Count Basie's Orch.	Message of Israel:	"El Chico": Spanish	News Service	String ensemble .....
7:15	"Song Time"	speaker, organ	revue; orchestra	Lou Bonich's Orchestra	Five Star Final.....
7:30	Columbia Concert ..	Jim's Question Bee ...	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch...	Sweet Music .....
7:45	Columbia Concert ..	Jim's Question Bee ...	Piano duo	Charioteers; quartet.	DiPietro's Orchestra ..
8:00	Saturday Night	Brasilian relay	Meredith Wilson and	Isham Jones's Orch....	Organesque .....
8:15	Swing Club	Nola Day songs; orch.	his orchestra	Isham Jones's Orch....	Travel talk .....
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	Goldman Band	Robin Hood Dell Con-	"Music of the Stars"	Jack Brown's Orch....
8:45	sketch; soloists ..	Goldman Band	cert; symphony orches-	"Music of the Stars"	Mello Melodies .....
9:00	"Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	tra, Saul Caston, con-	"Louisiana Hayride":	DiPietro's Orchestra ..
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	ductor, Philadelphia ..	comedy and music...	Herb's Orchestra ....
9:30	"Hollywood Show-	vocal groups; Hoosier	Jack Meakin's Orch....	"Ecstasy"; Frederick	Herb's Orchestra ....
9:45	case"; musical ...	Hot Shots	Golf summary	Stark's Orchestra	Jack Brown's Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	Network sport program.	NBC Jamboree; Sylvia	California dam relay...	Organesque .....
10:15	vocalists; female	Network sport program.	Clark, monologist; im-	Movie comment	Milton Kellem's Orch..
10:30	trio; guest soloist.	Network sport program.	personator; soloists; or-	Grant Park concert....	Milton Kellem's Orch..
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Network sport program.	chestra	Grant Park concert....	Al Pierotti, sports.....
11:00	Forecasts; news ...	News; sports; music....	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.....	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra.
11:15	B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Carlos Molina's Orch...	Nye Mayhew's Orch.....	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra.
11:30	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch...	Willy Bryant's Orch....
11:45	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch...	"Day's End": organ....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air..	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob," children's	Drama and music	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15	Church of the Air..	Russian Melodies	variety program	Drama and music	"Barnacle Bill" .....
10:30	Continental music.	Wahlberg Brown string	Blaisdell woodwind en-	Tremont Temple Bap-	Talk; gospel songs ....
10:45	"Romany Trail" ...	ensemble	semble recital	tist Church Service..	Harpers Varieties .....
11:00	Morning worship at	News; vocal recital ...	Talk; piano duo	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harpers Varieties .....
11:15	St. Paul's Cathedral	Noon Journal	"Bravest of the Brave":	tist Church Service..	"Musical Hits" .....
11:30	Morning worship at	Green Brothers' novelty	children's sketch	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits" .....
11:45	St. Paul's Cathedral	orchestra	"Symphonietta"	tist Church Service..	The Italian Hour.....
12:00	St. Paul's Cathedral	Southernaires; quartet..	Clotilde Zapala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour.....
12:15	Sentimental music..	Southernaires; quartet	prano; organist	Three Quarter Time"	The Italian Hour.....
12:30	Salt Lake City choir	Radio City string quar-	"Serenade" popular	Italian string music...	The Italian Hour.....
12:45	and organ	tet; soloists	News Service	Italian string music...	The Italian Hour.....
1:00	News report; "Sun-	Radio City string quar-	Question Box; talk....	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15	day Musicale	tet; soloists	Question Box; talk....	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30	Kaltenborn talk	Soap Box Derby.....	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45	Post's Gold	Soap Box Derby.....	song dramatization ...	soloist; orchestra	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00	"Living Dramas":	Magic Key: Robert	Sunday Drivers: variety	Charioteers: quartet ...	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:15	"Living Dramas" ..	Benchley; scene from	show	Sally Jo Nelson	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:30	Soap Box Derby..	film; soloists; Hone-	"Thatcher Colt"; dra-	Ray Keating's Orch....	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:45	Soap Box Derby ..	lulu relay; orchestra..	matic sketch	Ray Keating's Orch....	"Voice of Israel" .....
3:00	Everybody's Music:	Northfield Festival:	Chautauqua Symphony	"Martha and Hal":	Classical Album .....
3:15	Columbia Sym-	Westminster group ...	Concert; soloists; orch.	songs and patter	Classical Album .....
3:30	phony Orch., Paul	"Our Neighbors": infor-	Chautauqua Symphony	Will McCune's Orchestra	Irish Minstrels .....
3:45	LaMay, conductor	mal interviews	Concert; soloists; orch.	Will McCune's Orchestra	Vivian Byars, songs ....
4:00	Hagen spelling bee	Sunday Vespers: talk;	Swedish-American cho-	Radioland Orchestra and	"Sweet Music" .....
4:15	Hagen spelling bee	mixed quartet	ral groups	soloists, Cleveland	Moody Institute .....
4:30	Hagen spelling bee	"Senator Pinface and	"The World is Yours":	Alpine orchestra	"Dream Time"; music
4:45	Hagen spelling bee	Prof. Figgebottle" ...	Smithsonian sketch	Alpine orchestra	Pianologues; talk ....
5:00	Swing Your Partner	Network feature	"Musical Roundup" ...	Alex Bartha's Orch....	Young People's Church
5:15	WEEI news	Network feature	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Alex Bartha's Orch....	Young People's Church
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Roy Shields's Orchestra	Michigan fair relay...	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45	his orch.; soloists	Roy Shields's Orchestra	Michigan fair relay...	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00	Phil Harris's Orch.	Soap Box Derby.....	Marimba Melodies	The Cosmopolitans	Intercity Express .....
6:15	Phil Harris's Orch.	Soap Box Derby.....	"Supper Dance"	Reports and comment..	Intercity Express .....
6:30	Soap Box Derby...	Soap Box Derby.....	News Service	"Fun in Swingtime":	Dramatic program ....
6:45	Soap Box Derby...	Soap Box Derby.....	Reports and comment...	Tim and Irene; orch..	Dramatic program ....
7:00	Columbia Wokshop:	"News Lights"	Jane Froman; Don Ross;	News Service	String ensemble .....
7:15	dramatic sketch ..	Bill Williams, talk	comedy trio; orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Dramateers" .....
7:30	Summer Stars: com-	Werner Janssen's Orch.;	Fireside Recital: vocal..	Georgie Price and	Studio reports .....
7:45	edy; soloist; orch.	guest soloists	Popular vocalists	Passing Show; orch.	Talk; vocalist .....
8:00	Milton Berle; Wen-	"How Dark a Harvest	W. C. Fields; Alice	Isham Jones's Orch....	"Movie Stardust" .....
8:15	dell Hall; orch	Moon"; dram. sketch	Brady; sketch; Don	Isham Jones's Orch....	Arthur Stewart, songs
8:30	Jimmie Wallington;	"How Dark a Harvest	Ameche; Edgar Bergen;	"Hi There, Audience";	Herb's Orchestra .....
8:45	soloists; orchestra.	Moon"; dram. sketch	Nelson Eddy; orchestra	Ray Perkins; soloists	Herb's Orchestra .....
9:00	Universal Rhythm:	Shep Fields's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-Go-	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Five Star Final" .....
9:15	Frank Crumit;	Bob Hope; soloist	Round; soloists; orch	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Five Star Final" .....
9:30	Richard Bonelli;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	WOR Presents: Sylvia	Popular songs; orchestra
9:45	Rex Chandler's Or.	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Froos; orchestra	Organ recital .....
10:00	Lewisohn Stadium	National Music Camp	Sunday Party; James	Stars Over Manhattan.	Good Will Hour .....
10:15	Concert: Willem	band and orchestra	Melton; soloists; Tom	Stars Over Manhattan.	Good Will Hour .....
10:30	van Hoogstraten,	concert from Inter-	Howard; New Yorkers;	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour .....
10:45	cond.; speaker ...	lochen, Mich.	Wyn Murray; orch	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour .....
11:00	News; music	Studio reports; news ..	News Service	"Rhythm and Romance"	New England news .....
11:15	Phil Napoleon's Or.	Choir Symphonette	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	"Speedway Thrills"
11:30	Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varzas's Orch. ..	Music; Molinas's Orch.	Andy Iona's Orchestra.	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra
11:45	Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varzas's Orch. ..	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Andy Iona's Orchestra.	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club; soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	"Morning Carnival" ..	"Musical Timetable"...
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	quartet; orchestra	Household talk	"Morning Carnival" ..	Morning Melodies ....
9:30	Jack Berch; orch..	"As You Like It	Walter Kidder, baritone	"Morning Carnival" ..	Piano lessons; talks...
9:45	Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news ..	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Mary Marlin; sketch ..	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Melody Sweethearts"	Daily Inspirations ....
10:15	Myrt and Marge...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	"John's Other Wife"...	Choir Loft; organ	Talk for women .....
10:30	Louise & the Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	Shopping News	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children" ...	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music" ..	Walter Cuffe, tenor....
11:15	Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"	Recorded music	Cooking School .....
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Vice and Sade"	How to Be Charming ..	News Service	The Gift Shop .....
11:45	Real Life Stories ..	Ed. MacHugh, songs ...	Manhatters; orchestra..	Organ recital	New England in News ..
12:00	Swinging the Blues	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	"Wake Up and Live" ..	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orchestra	Mary Marlin; sketch ..	"Wake Up and Live" ..	Italian review .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Joe Dumond; quartet...	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music ..	Music, weather .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ...	Fran Allison, songs ...	Studio interviews	Italian string music ..	"The Monitor News" ...
1:00	Betty and Bob; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	Yankee News Service ...	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Hymn recital	Pete and Joe, skit	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Grimm's Daughter..	National Farm and	String quartet	Organ recital	Chamberlain Brown;
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Home Hour; talks;	"The Hemingways" ...	Piano soloist	guest soloists .....
2:00	Woman's Eyes	soloist; Homesteaders'	"Musical Roundup" ...	Coast Guard Band....	Paul Joyce, songs.....
2:15	Jack and Loretta ..	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup" ...	Coast Guard Band....	Charity news .....
2:30	WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	Piano and guitar.....	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee" .....
2:45	Between Bookends.	Home Forum; talk	Three Cheers; vocal ..	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee" .....
3:00	Col. Jack Major's	U. S. Navy Band.....	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Organ Melodies .....
3:15	Variety Show	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody" ...
3:30	Pop concert; orch.	"Let's Talk It Over" ..	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
3:45	Pop concert; orch.	"Let's Talk It Over" ..	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
4:00	Stocks; music	Club Matinee: soloists,	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
4:15	The Dictators	orchestra	"Personal Column"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
4:30	"Play Days"; va-	Club Matinee: soloists;	Summertime music	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
4:45	riety show	popular orchestra	"The Guiding Light" ..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:00	Clyde Barrie, songs	"Lucille and Lanny" ..	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports; music...	Sport reports .....
5:15	"Meet the Stars" ..	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music...	Sport reports .....
5:30	The Boston Hour ..	"The Singing Lady" ..	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music...	Sport reports .....
5:45	The Boston Hour ..	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor ..	Sport reports; music...	"Reading the Comics" ..
6:00	News; sport review.	News; Little Show:	Yankee News Service ..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News" ..
6:15	Old Timers' Night.	orchestra; soloists	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30	Music; sport column	News; studio music	"Musical Roundup" ...	Scores; comment	Sport reports .....
6:45	Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Frances Langford	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
7:00	Reader and orch ..	Hugh Barrett's Or.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble .....
7:15	Piano club	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30	Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	20th Century Serenade	Popular songs .....
7:45	Beaks Carter	John Herrick, songs	Campbell's Royalists ..	Jackie Duggan; organ ..	DiPietro's Orchestra ..
8:00	Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good-Time Society":	Burns and Allen; Ray	Jam Nocturne; narrator;	Message to Motorists..
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloists.	soloists; orchestra	Network speakers .....
8:30	Pick and Pat; com-	Maine store relay	Wallenstein Orchestra;	Let's Visit; home inter-	D. Brissette's Orchestra
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	Kidoodlers; quartet	mixed chorus	views	Herb's Orchestra .....
9:00	Shakespeare Cycle:	"Melodic Contrasts" ..	"Fibber McGee and	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama .....
9:15	"As You Like It":	"Melodic Contrasts" ..	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama .....
9:30	Frank Morgan;	Eugene O'Neill Cycle:	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Symphonic Strings:	Amateur Hour .....
9:45	Wendy Barrie	"Where the Cross Is ..	orchestra; soloists	Wallenstein's Orch	Amateur Hour .....
10:00	Wayne King's Or.	Made," with Henry	Lullaby Lady; quartet;	Elder Lichtfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour .....
10:15	Wayne King's Or.	Hull; players	soloists; orchestra	mon Michaux	D'Pietro's Orchestra ..
10:30	"Your Neck of the	Nat. Forum; talk, Sen.	"Music for Moderns" ..	"Pageant of Melody";	Otris' trio .....
10:45	Woods"; "Nob."	Alben Barkley, Ky.	"Music for Moderns" ..	vocalist; Henry Weber's	D. Brissette's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news ...	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service ...	Orchestra	Sport reports .....
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Network sport program	Roger Wolfe's Orchestra
11:30	Roger Pryor's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Ondolban's Orchestra...	Network sport program	Benny Meroff's Orch ...
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orch.	St. Paul Pops	Ondolban's Orchestra...	Network sport program	Benny Meroff's Orch ...

The Week in Vermont

(Continued From Page 9)

cessfully any day in the year. This certainly makes it a valuable resource to both Vermont and New York and one of which we should be extremely careful."

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Pensions to Aged

The Vermont Old-Age Assistance Department in July paid the largest number of grants involving the largest sum of money since initiation of the program two years ago. Director W. Arthur Simpson announced this week that the department had paid $54,197 to 4302 aged persons for the month, of which half was contributed by the Federal Government. The largest previous monthly payment was $46,473 made in February, 1936. The average monthly grant, Director Simpson said, has increased from $10.69 to $12.60.

The increased grants made in July were made possible by an increased appropriation made by the last Legislature to be effective July 1. For the fiscal year beginning on that date the state had $475,000 available to be matched with a similar amount from the Federal Government. The State had previously appropriated $250,000 annually.

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Tax on Cigarettes

First complete figures published by the State Tax Department revealed that receipts from the new cigarette tax will be much larger than anticipated by the legislature. Receipts the first month totalled $73,189, according to a report of the Tax Department. Instead of the $250,000 maximum it was estimated the tax would yield, on the basis of the first month's returns, it seems probable the yearly "take" will be between $300,000 and $360,000.

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Test State Building

Inspection of one of the largest of the state's office buildings has been authorized by Governor Aiken to determine its safety. It is the old National Life Insurance Company building, purchased several years ago by the state. Officials of departments housed in the building expressed concern that the structure was over-burdened, as it is the most crowded of the state buildings. It houses approximately 130 employees of the highways, agriculture, fish and game, weights and measures and industries departments. The building is about 40 years old and although

Berkshire Fund Sought to House Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 14—Permanent housing for the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, which it is hoped may become "America's Salzburg," is essential if the festival is to continue, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, president of the festival, declared last night. Heavy showers canceled an all-Wagner program planned by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The concerts are at present given in a large tent on the "Tanglewood" estate in Stockbridge, Mass., noted as the setting in which Hawthorne wrote "Tanglewood Tales." A permanent structure to be built at a cost of $100,000 has already been projected by the festival association and an appeal to the nation for funds has been launched by Miss Smith. The festival officials contemplate an enormous shed designed to harmonize with the outdoor setting and open at the sides, with a roof 15 feet high so that listeners may still feel that they are in the open air.

During bad weather the permanent structure would have curtains at the side sliding down like venetian blinds so that the interior could be made weather proof and sound proof. It is planned to have a double roof so that the drumming of rain would not be heard inside the building. The design is said to be capable of enlargement should festival choruses or opera be desired later.

These ideas are being worked into plans now under consideration by Eliel Saarinen, Cleveland architect, who visited Tanglewood last week to visualize the setting and the audiences.

Miss Smith said that a music festival national in scope is being built at Tanglewood and it is hoped that it may become international in its influence. It has already become clear, she added, that hundreds of people from all over the United States and Canada are making the Berkshire festival the center of their summer plans. She expressed the hope that attendance "will not be confined to the fortunate few who have music available in New York, Boston or other major centers," but that music will be brought to those "who cannot hear it otherwise."

New Destroyer Ready for Navy

The U. S. Destroyer Mugford, built at the Charlestown Navy Yard during the past two years and sister ship to the Destroyer Talbot, will be officially accepted by the navy and placed in active service at exercises, Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. High naval officials will attend as Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, commandant of the yard, reads orders from Washington, placing the warship in commission.

The Mugford is one of the new stream-lined 1500-ton displacement ships, costing about $4,000,000. She was launched one year ago. Lieut. Commander J. W. Whitfield will be in command. She will leave on a shakedown cruise in about a month.

The Destroyer Talbot will follow the Mugford in about two months. Workmen are completing her construction now.

Cut-Price Ban Asked on Milk

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace petitioned the Federal District Court yesterday for a permanent injunction against seven Fall River milk dealers to prevent them from continuing alleged price-cutting, said to be in violation of the milk marketing agreement order, issued April 1.

Acting through United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, Mr. Wallace in his petition charged the dealers with failure to submit reports or contribute to the administrative fund. He also claimed that the dealers have been paying producers the lower price for milk to be used for blending rather than the price assigned to milk to be sold for direct consumption.

Defendants named by the petition included C. Charest and Son, Coray and Sons, the Maplewood Dairy, the Somerset Dairy, Julia C. Amaral, Manuel C. Cabeceirac and Arthur C. Guimond.

Similar action by the Government against 28 Greater Boston milk dealers was recently upheld in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Charles David
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Where discriminating people buy with confidence
232 Massachusetts Avenue
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New Car Guarantee
NO MONEY DOWN
Buys any of these cars
Make payments direct to us
'34 Dodge 4-Dr. Sedan, '35 Plymouth 2-Door ... $19.25 Mo.
'35 Dodge 2-dr. Tr. Sed., '35 Ford Conv. Coupe, '35 Dodge 4-dr. Tr. Sed. ... $18.44 Mo.
'34 Olds. 4-Dr. Sedan, '34 Chrysler Royal 8, '34 Lhev. Cpe. R. S., '36 LaSalle Town S. H., '35 Ford Conv. Cpe. ... $15.55 Mo.
LOOK
HOMESTEAD
1311 Boylston Street, Boston
Open Till Midnite

Same Family Runs Connecticut Smithy 259 Years

Founded in 1678, the Pratt shop at Essex made colonial hardware for ships and houses and shod horses and oxen—present owner again makes colonial house hardware, and says he expects to be the last of the Pratts to conduct the business.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESSEX, Conn.—When John Pratt moved to this village in 1678 and set himself up as a blacksmith it is doubtful if he looked any further ahead than to the day when he might turn over the greater part of the business to a son and have a little leisure for himself. And if it had occurred to him to seek to peer down the long corridor of the future he scarcely would have imagined that 250 years later there would still be a blacksmith shop in operation on the same spot and that the proprietor would be a lineal descendant of his.

But that is the case, and hundreds of people stop every summer to ask about what is said to be the oldest business in the United States always in the hands of one family, and to talk to James Lord Pratt, the present owner of the smithy and eighth generation from the founder, who is still doing a brisk business at the old stand with the help of his 76 years of experience and in spite of a changing world which seems to have little use for blacksmith shops.

Jim Pratt is not sure how many buildings the family has used up in conducting a smithy business for two and a half centuries. The present building, he knows, was built by his grandfather 80 years ago to take care of an iron business which was expanding rapidly as the result of the building of clipper ships on the Connecticut river banks here.

He Built a Then Modern Shop

"I shall have a shop which is large and light," said John Pratt. "It shall have many windows and large ones. It shall be built of brick and it shall be large enough for four forges."

Such a building was put up and is still sound and sturdy today. There are windows enough so that the smiths nearly a century ago could work from soon after daylight until well into dusk. It was large enough to store the year's supply of iron which was brought in by boat in the autumn, and at one time it did have four forges. One was used for horse and oxen shoeing, one for wagon repairing, and two for the making of iron mast bands and other fittings for wooden ships. The biggest forge was known as "Old Tophet." At the height of the shop's activity, four or five smiths and two or three apprentice boys were regularly employed there.

Today, Jim Pratt runs it himself with one helper, not of the Pratt family. "I didn't have any children of my own, and my nephews are all white collar fellows. They come and look at the shop but I never could detect that any of 'em might be interested in running it. So I guess I'm the last of the family to have the business."

Sees Nothing Unusual

Mr. Pratt sees nothing unusual in the smithy being in the family for so long a time.

"Everybody had big families in the old days. This was a good, going business so there were always one or more boys in each generation who wanted the place. Sometimes there have been two Pratts in the shop as partners. My father and his brother ran the business together for a number of years."

Mr. Pratt went into the shop 45 years ago after doing a little "looking around." He was employed in Pennsylvania steel mills for three years, and later in several small factories around Essex before he entered the shop as assistant to his father. He has no intention of retiring yet, he insists. And indeed, time seems to have left little mark on his spare, six-foot frame, or on his cheerful face.

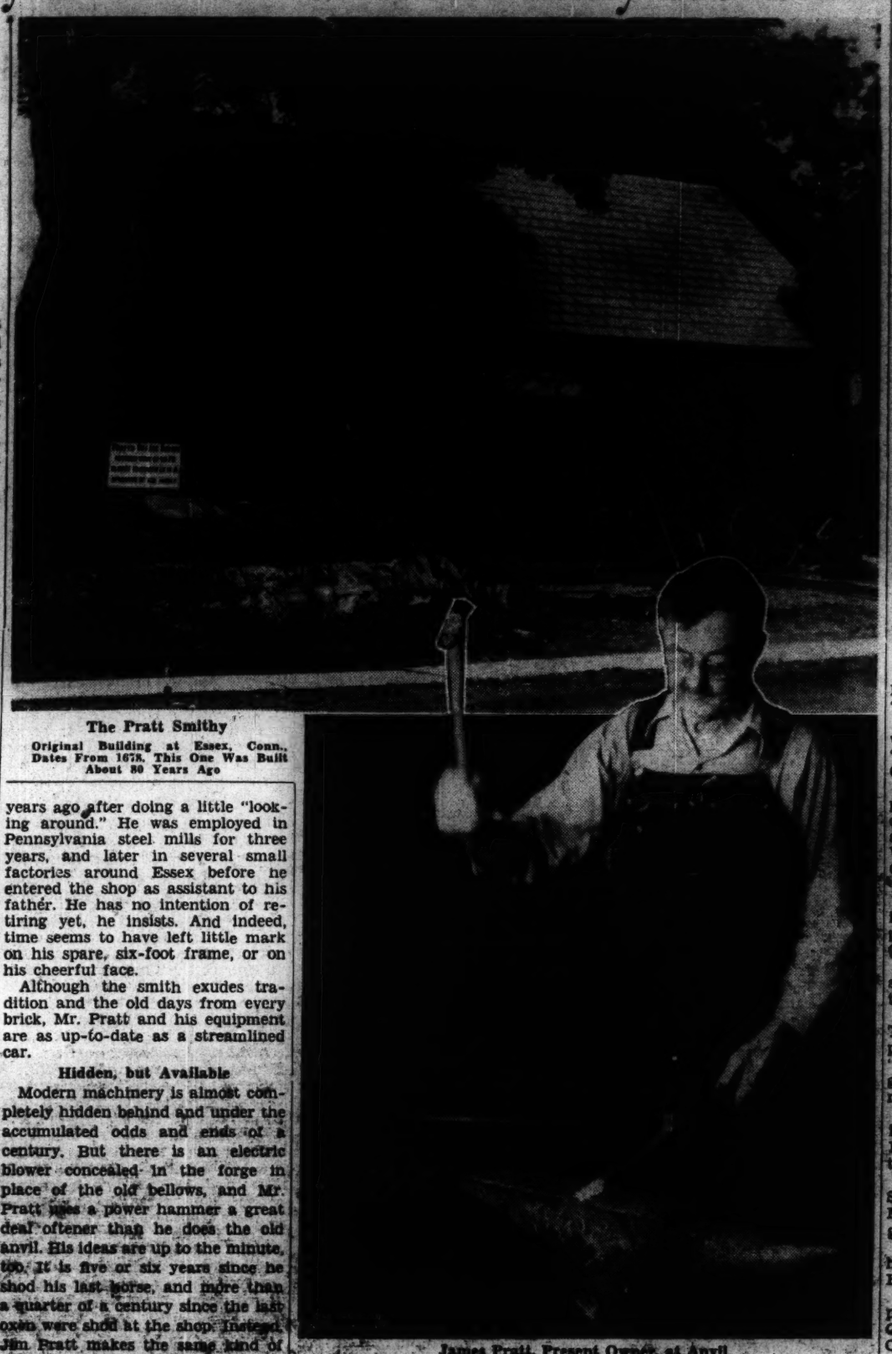
Although the smith exudes tradition and the old days from every brick, Mr. Pratt and his equipment are as up-to-date as a streamlined car.

Hidden, but Available

Modern machinery is almost completely hidden behind and under the accumulated odds and ends of a century. But there is an electric blower concealed in the forge in place of the old bellows, and Mr. Pratt uses a power hammer a great deal oftener than he does the old anvil. His ideas are up to the minute, too. It is five or six years since he shod his last horse, and more than a quarter of a century since the last oxen were shod at the shop. Instead, Jim Pratt makes the same kind of hand wrought hardware for colonial houses which his great grandfather made in his day.

"The hardware I make," he says recently, "looks as good and will last as long as what Asa Pratt made here 150 years ago. But I guess I do it a little easier than he did because I use machinery. It just proves the world goes round in circles, don't it. My great grandfather made them latches, my grandfather made ship fittings, my father shod horses, and now I've gone back to hardware again."

Not all the Pratts were connected with the blacksmith shop. One branch of the family built and sailed ships from Essex for many years. Others were judges, merchants, manufacturers. The high school is named for a Pratt, and some of the present business establishments of the village are in the hands of Pratts, all stemming from the original William, father of John who set up the smithy.



The Pratt Smithy
Original Building at Essex, Conn., Dates From 1678. This One Was Built About 80 Years Ago

James Pratt, Present Owner, at Anvil

Fabrics Unionization Hastened

(Continued From Page 9)

tenance costs low. The best paying job in the industry is not over $30 a week. Prior to NRA it was not uncommon for finishers to work 54 hours a week for $8. Today, they work 40 to 48 hours for $12."

C. I. O. Asks Wage Pacts With Silk-Rayon Makers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14 (AP)—Hyman Blumberg of Boston, New England director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., said here last night that the C. I. O. will attempt to reach agreements with Rhode Island silk and rayon manufacturers to pay a minimum wage in the industry of $15 a week for unskilled labor and $18 a week for skilled hands. He said a 40-hour week and union recognition also would be sought.

Mr. Blumberg, after a conference with employer representatives of Rhode Island's silk industry, which he estimated employs 10,000 workers, ordered John Cavanaugh, Pawtucket C. I. O. leader, to negotiate contracts with those manufacturers not now paying the minimum wages sought. He emphasized that the C. I. O. is anxious to avoid a strike in the industry.

Springfield Strike Ends

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP)—Employees of the O. R. Cote company, who have been on strike since June 24, will return to work on Aug. 16, it was announced last night by O. R. Cote, proprietor of the company, and David A. Goggin, business agent of the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union. The settlement provides a 10 per cent increase in wages, extra pay for overtime, and an open shop.

Tanker Crews Strike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14 (AP)—Seventy sit-down strikers last night remained in possession of three Standard Oil Company tankers—the Paulsboro, Java Arrow and Mobiloil—according to Thomas Durgin, general agent of the National Maritime Union. Mr. Durgin said the strike was called to force the company to pay overtime, to discharge non-union radio operators and to hire seamen through the union. The strike was first called by the crew of the Paulsboro yesterday.

Quincy Ends Parking Problem

(Continued From Page 9)

parking has helped the stores to improve. It has directly resulted, they say, in the enlargement and remodeling of at least two of the major stores. Moreover, the merchants estimate that if the city were to lose the free parking lot their retail sales would drop 25 per cent over night. Tending to bear this contention out is the fact that property on the side of Hancock Street nearest the parking lot is valued at about 50 per cent more than property on the other side of the street.

In early days Quincy's largest buildings were built along Hancock Street and Quincy center. On the west side of the street store buildings were erected. Between these stores and the New Haven Railroad tracks was the open Edwards Meadows. Because the stores seemed to stretch out lengthwise along the street, because the strip was hardly wide enough for another street and another block of stores, and because of a brook which meandered through it, and perhaps for other reasons, very little building was done on this narrow strip. It is, in effect, a wide, very wide, back alley.

3000 Cars a Day

The city owns a parcel of it sufficient to accommodate some 88 cars. The Hia-Pearl company owns the major parcels, taking care of about 1000 cars. This is equal, according to estimates of Frederick J. Adams, city planning consultant and Charles W. Matthews, associate, to some four or five miles of street curbing space. The surveys conducted last March showed that 50 per cent of the cars using the area parked for less than two hours, indicating that some 3000 cars use the area on a normal busy day.

For this area the city pays an annual rental of $3300. The property directly benefitted, in return, pays 10 per cent of the city's total tax bill, the actual amount being nearly $400,000 a year, according to Henry J. Hickey, chairman of the parking committee of the Quincy Merchants Association. Not a meager return, he points out.

This percentage of income from retail property is considerably higher than in most comparable cities, and Quincy merchants attribute the property's ability to pay to the parking lot. Therein lies the nub of Quincy's interest as a case example to other communities.

Model for Other Cities

Merchants can determine what percentage of the city's revenues their property contributes. Then they can estimate how much profit would result to them if they had adequate parking facilities to offer their customers (remembering the Quincy merchants 25 per cent figure) and then they can survey their neighborhoods to see if there is any reasonably priced property nearby which they could turn into a parking area for the free use of customers. Having priced it, they then would be in position to go to city officials and taxpayers in general and show how the whole city would benefit from increased valuations on its retail property and boosted retail business.

This is, in effect, just exactly what Quincy merchants are themselves presently doing.

The rented land is subject to sale, and Quincy merchants are eager that the city should buy it and improve it. In his inaugural address last January, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin outlined a plan contemplating acquisition of 227,383 square feet from the Hia-Pearl concern, 4000 square feet from the estate of Henry L. Kincaide and 1400 square feet from the Granite Trust Company (trustees for Napoleon J. Guay).

It was estimated that removal of those properties from the tax rolls might mean an increase in assessment on property in the immediate vicinity of one and one-half per cent.

Figuring Cost to City

The total cost to the city, it was figured on the basis of a $75,000 charge for the property, including interest and the loss in taxes would be about $150,000. Deducting the annual rental and dividing the cost into 20 yearly payments would bring the annual cost to about $3750, or only $150 more than is now being paid for rent.

This plan was augmented by one from the merchants who suggest acquiring about 100,000 more square feet than the Mayor contemplated, and the making of certain improvements. The annual cost of this plan, over 20 years and adding taxes but deducting rent as before, would be about $12,000. It would provide parking for about 1500 cars instead of 1000, the merchants point out, and this difference would encourage them to make improvements to their stores which would increase the valuation and assessment to the point where the city would show a profit on the deal.

In addition, the extended plan would permit the ultimate diversion of the brook and the building of a through parkway to by-pass the heavy Quincy center traffic.

Merchants Plan for Future

Having tasted the flavor of abundant parking facilities and finding them good, Quincy merchants now envision quite an ambitious parking future. They hope to have the area paved, well marked and lighted, and so carefully policed that housewives will not give a second thought to leaving parcels, pets and children in their parked cars while they shop.

A new arcade of store fronts along what was formerly the meadow is also contemplated, one store having already put in an attractive modernistic entrance with neon invitation to use the store as a passageway to the street.

Debate over the relative advantages of the parking plans and their value to the small, private home owner continues in Quincy this summer and promises to be quite an issue in the campaign next fall.

Compacts

(Continued from Page 9)

jor objectives in the compact drive, will be the last to join the movement and thus raise their standards to those of competing industrial states, they contend.

Those considering the compact method too slow point out that a majority of the Legislatures will not convene again until 1939. Therefore, unless special sessions are held, ratification of the compacts will be delayed at least until that year.

However, Mr. Parkman now entertains uplifted hopes for the success of the movement he started a decade ago as a means to stop the flight of industries from Massachusetts to states where labor standards are lower and wage costs correspondingly smaller.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

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ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Close Boston	Mail Close New York
*Columbus	Aug. 15	Plymouth	Aug. 22	Aug. 14 8:00 pm	Aug. 15 6:00 pm
‡Scythia (Boat.)	Aug. 15	Galway	Aug. 22	Aug. 14 8:00 pm	
*Normandie	Aug. 18	Southampton	Aug. 23	Aug. 17 8:00 pm	Aug. 18 10:00 am
‡Pres. Harding	Aug. 18	Queenstown	Aug. 23	Aug. 17 8:00 pm	Aug. 18 8:00 am
†Aquitania	Aug. 18	Cherbourg	Aug 24	Aug. 17 8:00 pm	Aug. 18 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Close Boston	Mail Close New York
Manulani	San Francisco	Aug. 31	Aug. 30 6:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Close Boston	Mail Close New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Aug 21	Aug. 18 6:00 pm	Aug. 18 8:00 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Aug 28	Aug. 23 6:00 pm	Aug 23 8:00 pm

*Except Irish Free State. ‡Irish Free State only. †Special address France and Great Britain only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesday and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Eva Le Gallienne to Play Hamlet; Four New Plays on Summer Circuit

Conspicuous among coming summer theater events is Eva Le Gallienne's projected assumption of the role of Hamlet. The production will be offered by Raymond Moore at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis, week of Aug. 23. Four novelties are scheduled for the barn circuit next week:

At Keene, N. H., "Greatness Comes to the Maronies" enlists three descendants of Edwin Booth: Isola Forrester, his grandniece and co-author of the play with her husband, Mann Page; their daughter, Rosamond Page, and another grandniece, Beatrice Booth Colony, both of whom will be in the cast. Opens Tuesday.

The New London Players of New London, N. H., will submit (Thursday, Friday and Saturday) Seymour Gross's new piece, "Jason's Journey."

At Centerville, Mass., Mary Young and John Craig II present "At Your Service," by Fred Eisman. Opens Monday.

At Lakewood, Skowhegan, Maine, Arthur Byron will appear in a new comedy, "The Prodigal Father," by William E. Barry. Opens Monday.

Other bills next week:

Kennebunkport, Me.—The Garrick Players present André Obey's "Noah." Opens Tuesday.

Ogunquit, Me.—Ernita Lascelles will supervise a production of the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus, at the Colony Theater. Opens Monday.

Dorset, Vt.—The Dorset Players present the Brattleboro Theater company in three plays: Monday and Tuesday, "The Front Page"; Wednesday and Thursday, "The Sea Gull"; Friday and Saturday, "Sweeney Todd."

Stockbridge, Mass.—Noel Coward in the second group of his short plays entitled "Tonight at 8:30." Opens Monday.

Tamworth, N. H.—The Barnstormers present "Penny Wise," with the usual itinerary.

Harrison, Me.—The Deertrees Theater offers its repertory of five plays: "The Queen's Husband," "There's Always Juliet," "The Prodigal Son," "Officer 666" and "Romance."

Norwalk, Conn.—At the Theater-in-the-Woods, Porter Emerson Browne's "The Bad Man." Thursday to Saturday.

Provincetown, Mass.—Neil McFee Skinner presents "Three-Cornered Moon," at the Wharf Theater, beginning Monday.

Weston, Conn.—The Weston Playhouse presents "Death Takes a Holiday," Friday and Saturday.

Ogunquit, Me.—Walter Hartwig presents Frances Starr in "The Queen Was in the Parlor," at the Ogunquit Playhouse, beginning Monday.

Salem, Mass.—The Federal Theater presents "The Curtain Rises," beginning Monday at the Empire.

Cohasset, Mass.—Donald Cook will appear in "The Royal Family" at the South Shore Playhouse, beginning Monday.

Stony Creek, Conn.—"Idiot's Delight," for the week.

Mendon, Mass. — Nipmuc Park company offers "The Bishop Misbehaves," beginning tomorrow.

Oak Bluffs, Mass. — The Rice Playhouse offers "First Lady," opening Monday.

Whitefield, N. H. — The Forty Niners present Sidney Howard's adaptation from the French, "Ode to Liberty." Opens Tuesday.

Marshfield, Mass. — The Marshfield Players offer the Rachel Crothers comedy, "Let Us Be Gay." Wednesday to Saturday.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Stella Dallas"

For every constant movie-goer "Stella Dallas" should be required study. It is an amazing lesson in film technique. It has all the clichés of sentimental melodrama, but so ingeniously have they been handled in the re-make of the picture now at the State and Orpheum that they still catch hold of audiences. In its way the film is a masterpiece.

"Stella Dallas," few need now to be told, is the story of the mill girl who married one of the social aristocracy, refused or was unable to improve her manners, saw that she could not give her daughter the advantages the child deserved and so sent the girl away with her father. As a study in character it is filled with inconsistencies, but as an emotional appeal it doesn't miss a trick.

Soft music, unfortunate coincidences, the birthday party for the child which none of her guests attended, the Christmas when the father came in unexpectedly, the execrable taste of the mother which shocked her daughter's refined acquaintances, the noisy "man-about-town" whose boisterous jokes were a constant irritation to the child—all the time-honored devices are used. They reach their climax at that memorable moment when the mother standing outside (in the rain, of course) looks in through the window to see her daughter married.

King Vidor has directed in a manner to build a period atmosphere. Old-fashioned though much of it is, he has managed so that the theme of maternal devotion seeps through the dramatic absurdities. There, as he is well aware, lies the strength of the story.

Barbara Stanwyck plays up admirably to his wishes as the mother, mingling the qualities that he desires. John Boles has a wooden part as the father and Alan Hale is the conventional small town cut-up. But Ann Shirley as the daughter has an unspoiled innocence that melts resistance even in those who know that it is a museum piece they are watching.

The other film on the bill, "The Devil Is Driving," turns to problems of highway safety and winds up with a melodramatic courtroom scene. Richard Dix, Joan Perry and Henry Kolker have the chief parts.

"Think Fast, Mr. Moto"

Mystery and farce are the ingredients in the double bill at the Keith-Boston. For the mysterious happenings, Peter Lorre, who is a specialist in sinister complications, has been called into action in "Think Fast, Mr. Moto" as the character devised by J. P. Marquand for readers of magazine fiction. He is first to be observed in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco. Before long he is on shipboard, for mystery yarns move with speed. Eventually he reaches Shanghai with a message, important naturally, for the resident manager of a steamship line. As such adventures go it is ingeniously contrived entertainment, designed merely for light diversion.

With it, for farcical contrast, can be found "Windjammer," with George O'Brien employed in a state's attorney's office and attempting to serve court papers on a wealthy yachtsman. In midsummer, sea voyages have their pleasant aspects, even though the ships are of celluloid.

E. F. M.

Steamer Off Mud At Fore River

Ashore nearly 24 hours where the channel to the discharging berth at North Weymouth leaves the main ship channel at Fore River, the steamer Golden Sword, laden with phosphate rock from Florida, is today safely moored to her dock. Part of the 4200 tons of phosphate rock was lightered and tugs pulled the craft afloat at high tide yesterday. The steamer was reported slightly damaged.

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Equal Pay Status Won by Swedish Women Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Swedish women have won a victory for equal pay for men and women teachers.

Thirty years ago, the custom of paying the men and women elementary and infant school teachers in Sweden an equal salary for what was regarded as equal work, was abandoned in favor of a system which gave to women a lower rate than it gave to men. The women, believing such a change was unjust, immediately banded together in an association, and, ever since have striven to have their grievances redressed.

Promises of help in the Riksdag have hitherto been obtained time and again, but always these promises have fallen through.

Three Points Considered

The Riksdag on this occasion was faced with three main points for consideration: First, the granting of extra pay to teachers serving in centers where the cost of living is especially high; second, the offering of better terms to teachers of infant schools; third, the all-important question of equal pay between the sexes.

For the first time, the problem of equal pay became "news" throughout Sweden. Moreover, fierce opposition to equality was offered by the men teachers. The Riksdag discussions were exceedingly heated.

Denmark, of course, had accepted equal pay in the teaching world. So had Norway. Even Germany was standing for equality in this particular field, and such facts were made use of to the fullest extent by equality champions. The argument that men have families to support was met by the recital of figures which proved that, in just as many instances, women are supporters of parents—since Swedish law enforces upon young people the necessity of such responsibilities.

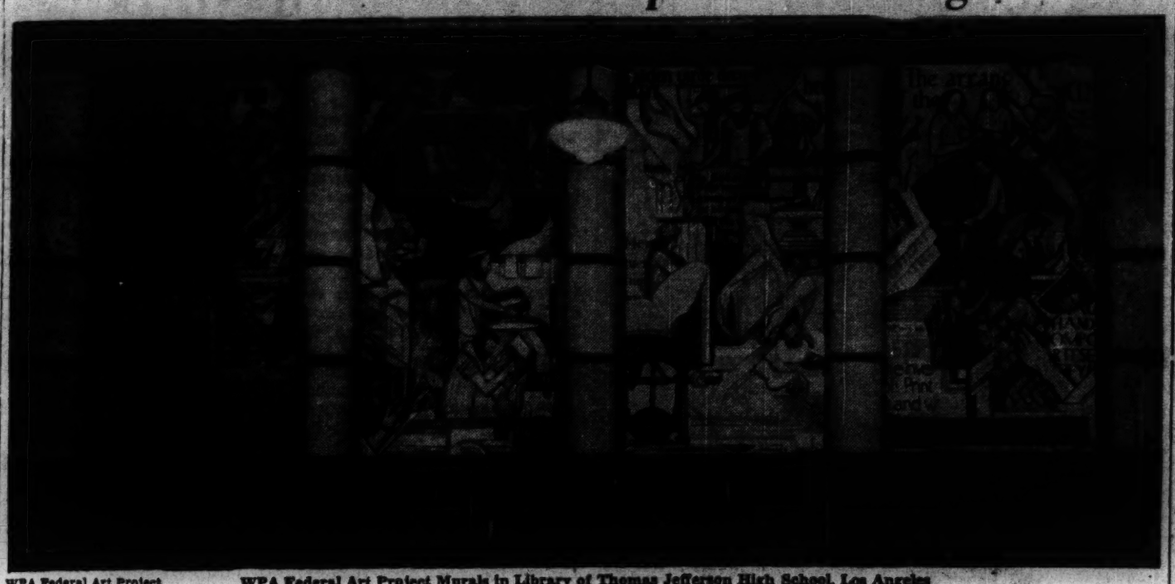
A further argument, that a man, weary after a day's work, needs a servant to care for his comforts—a state of affairs, it was explained, which never meets a woman, since she has the "knack" of taking care of herself—was answered by the explanation that the case of man and the case of woman are exactly alike.

Bill Meets a Defeat

After a series of skirmishes, the equality bill found its way successfully through the Second Chamber. In the First Chamber it was defeated by one vote, and a state commission which was appointed to work out a compromise failed to give satisfaction. But matters had gone too far. In face of a still vigorous opposition, the Government decided upon arranging for a joint vote of the two chambers, and the result was a favorable majority of some 70 votes.

The first installment of the new regime will come into force in January, 1938, when teachers will become state employees. From then onward it will be enforced in sections until a complete turnover has been accomplished at the end of 5½ years. Not only women, but men, too, will benefit since, as servants of the state, their salary grades will move upwards in periods of three instead of periods of five years, as has been the case under local administration.

Four Periods in Development of Writing



WPA Federal Art Project — WPA Federal Art Project Murals in Library of Thomas Jefferson High School, Los Angeles

School Library Murals Depict Writing History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—History of writing is depicted on four murals just emplaced in the library of Thomas Jefferson High School here by the WPA Federal Art Project.

The chronological order of presentation is modified only for reasons of design, according to the artist, Ross Dickinson, who spent many weeks in research to assure historic authenticity.

The first panel, on "Hieroglyphs," portrays the Egyptian recordings on stone: the cuneiform or stylus-made arrowheaded characters of the Assyrians; ancient writings of the Chinese, who pioneered in manufacture of paper and in printing; development of the Greek alphabet; and lettering of the Phoenicians and Romans.

The second shows recording by "Manuscripts"—a monastery writer copying sacred writings, a public scribe, an early paper-maker at work, and a wood-cutter preparing a block for printing. Samples of various styles of lettering used in this period are exhibited with old block-printed playing cards.

"The First Printers" is the title of the third panel, showing Gutenberg at work with his press, examples of the first printed books, the bookbinder with his tools, and engraving of copper plates as the step above wood cuts.

"Modern Printing" is the subject of the fourth picture, containing present-day type examples, a plate press, and a linotype keyboard.

The modern style of the entire composition is in keeping with the up-to-dateness of the school building. In order to tell so much of the story, each panel contains several scenes fitted together. Colors are subdued to harmonize with the library.

Writers' Conference Brings Acclaim to Olivet College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OLIVET, Mich.—Here in rolling Michigan farm country, in a town that is not even on a railroad, men and women whose names appear on the publishers' lists and in the anthologies gathered at the Olivet College Writers' Conference to help aspiring writers get launched.

Summer conferences for writers are coming to be a regular thing. Middlebury College has had its Breadloaf Moultain group for years, and the University of Colorado has its well-established conference at Boulder. Duke University, in North Carolina, has its Blowing Rock School. Not until last summer, however, did the Middle West open similar doors of opportunity for its budding playwrights, novelists, poets and essayists.

Now for the second time, Olivet College has brought together literary notables and people who want to be writers for an informal summer session of two weeks on the pleasant oak knoll that is its campus.

Joseph Brewer, president of the college, who was formerly on the staff of the London Spectator and has worked at the publishing business in New York, knows many writers personally. This relationship explains the sojourn here this summer of such literary folk as Ford Madox Ford, English author and collaborator of Joseph Conrad; Allen Tate, poet and literary critic; Carl Sandburg, Jean Starr Untermeyer, and Paul Engle, poets; Alice Gerstenberg, playwright and leader in the little theater movement; Caroline Gordon, author of "Penhally," "None Shall Look Back," and other novels; Kenneth Horan, who wrote "Remember the Day"; Glenn Gosling, critic; Katherine Ann Porter, short story writer; and Miss Nannine Joseph, literary agent, who has helped make many a career by marketing authors' works.

The list may sound imposing, but the literary people did not allow themselves to slip into the role of aloof celebrities. You found them sitting on the broad stairway of stately Dole Hall, where the conference was held, talking intimately and freely to anyone who happened to want to share a seat on the stairs. In the dining hall, too, they mingled informally with the students at the tables, and some of their most valued counsel was given in a wholly unplanned way over the soup. Most of the writers, moreover, brought their dogs, and many a literary conversation started with some student's admiration for the silky ears or gentle eyes of a poet's pup. President Brewer, too, had a dog, so it was easy to talk to President Brewer.

There were, of course, formal sessions. The idea of the writers' conference is to enable less experienced writers to learn from the more experienced by hearing them discuss their work, and by personal consultation. A series of lectures in the morning, a scattering of round tables in the afternoon, private consultation hours, and evening lectures, make up the program.

In short, everything is done to provide the master-apprentice relationship that has so long prevailed in art schools. Young writers, it is found, can profit just as much by the criticism of a master as can the young painter, who gets so much instruction from the established artist's criticism of his canvas.

Naturally the conference is kept small. Counting husbands, wives and children of the staff, and the aspiring writers, there were probably not more than 75 living in Dole Hall for the two weeks.

Students to the Olivet conferences come from many walks of life. There was Miss H—for example, who had written a novel, sent it to publishers and got it back with slightly encouraging letters. What was she to do next? She submitted it to one of the novelists at the conference and got invaluable criticism, enough to keep her busy revising all winter.

Miss Z—wasn't a writer at all, but a teacher in a Chicago high school. Her hobby is helping young people to become writers. She gathered up every crumb of information she could at the conference, to bring home to her students.

Mr. P—, a printer in an Indiana town, had succeeded in getting three books of verse published, and it was not advice he needed so much as literary companionship. He got little of that in his home town, and the brief vacation among Olivet's oak trees gave him contacts he longed for.

Then there was Mr. J——, a real estate man who writes short stories in his spare moments as a hobby. His idea of a good vacation was two weeks hobnobbing with people who know nothing about real estate and a lot about story writing. And so the roll might be called—teachers, housewives, business men, with teachers predominating.

All those attending got something to fit their own needs. They learned what they never could find in textbooks, the author's own explanation, only semi-articulate at times, as to how writing is done and what a person needs to be a writer. They found themselves drawn, moreover, into new currents of thought so that they were able to get glimpses of what writers of today are thinking about. For many this meant new reading interests sufficient to carry them through a winter.

Evenings were a happy time at the conference. One night rosy Nancy Tate, pig-tailed daughter of Allen Tate, the poet, and his wife, Caroline Gordon, appeared in a long white dress. This was odd for Nancy, an outdoor child whose ambition is to be, not a writer, but a breeder of horses.

"Why so dressed up" she was asked.

"Because Mr. Sandburg is going to read his poems tonight," said Nancy.

She sat in the front row that evening to watch every move of her poet-friend while he discussed the C. I. O., poetry and folk-lore, and strummed a borrowed guitar.

After two weeks of this kind of vacation, the conference closed, and quiet little Olivet went back to its dreaming. The writers' conference is the only summer activity of the college, and it is an activity more widely known than the 90-year-old Congregational institution by which it is sponsored. The college, however, is winning a new reputation. All through the year, contacts with writers are maintained, and every now and then some well-known person drops in for a visit.

Egypt Seeks End Of Islamic Rule On Private Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—A sign of progress in Egypt is evident if the motion which is shortly to come before Parliament is passed for the abolition of the "Wakf Ahli," system of public guardianship of private property under Islamic law, similar to the trust laws of western nations. It was certain that such a step would be taken sooner or later by the Wafdist Government, for as early as 1924 it has figured prominently on the program of reforms.

There are many kinds of Wakfs, most of which are under the control of the Ministry of Wakfs, but the "Wakf Ahli" which is now being specially criticized is one in which private property is administered on behalf of certain beneficiaries.

Maladministration

Designed originally to safeguard such property from maladministration, its archaic provisions and procedure open the door of abuse to such an extent that Wakf property is generally the most decadent and badly managed in a district. Constantly cases of embezzlement of long-standing occur, irregularities which would quickly have been discovered under up-to-date methods of control.

Owing to the ruling that no Wakf property can be mortgaged, essential capital and maintenance expenditure is frequently impossible. Once deterioration sets in, the ruin of the property is logically inevitable as revenue diminishes to the vanishing point. Even in those cases where property is maintained in fair or good condition, it is generally found that the net revenue available for distribution among the beneficiaries becomes inadequate, especially in the case of ancient Wakfs.

Lawyers Opposed

Considerable opposition is anticipated in carrying through the abolition of the Wakf system, especially from the conservative element, at the head of which is Prince Omar Toussoun and the Rector of the Azhar, the great Moslem University of Cairo.

Yet the Wakf system, though bound up with Moslem law, was abolished entirely by the Prince's great-grandfather, Mohamed Ali Pasha, founder of the present Egyptian dynasty, though it was reinstituted by his successors.

The greatest opposers, however, are expected to be the lawyers who make their living out of the innumerable claims arising from such trusts.

New York Ferryboat Declared First Steam Craft in U.S. Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEY WEST, Fla.—Musty records just uncovered here reveal evidence that an old New York steam ferryboat, the Sea Gull, probably was the first steam-propelled vessel used in the United States navy.

It was back in 1822 that the Sea Gull was brought to Key West waters to be used in a campaign against pirates that were plundering shipping along the Atlantic seaboard.

For two years the Navy Department carried on an unsatisfactory campaign against the pirates, known as "brethren of the coast." The draught of the war vessels was too great to follow the buccaneers into the shallow bays and coves in which they sought refuge when pursued.

Commodore David Porter, native of Virginia, was ordered to Key West to take command of the navy squadron with specific orders to rid the coast of the pirates at any cost.

The first act of the young commodore after taking command of the West Indian Squadron was to select Key West as a base of operations and it is claimed that this also marked the first time that Key West was ever used as an active base of naval operations.

Frigates Detached

The big useless frigates were detached from duty with the squadron and sent north by Commodore Porter, who replaced them with eight small light draught schooners and five 20-oared barges. These last were appropriately named Mosquito, Midge, Gnat, Sandfly and Gallinipper. Of the old squadron he retained the John Adams, Hornet, Spark, Peacock, Grampus and the Shark. Altogether Porter had gathered under him at Key West a fleet of 21 craft, eminently suited for the work assigned the squadron.

In order to make his barges available, Commodore Porter knew it was necessary to tow them until they encountered the buccaneers, then, when they sought escape by taking to shallow water, for the navy men to take to the barges and continue in pursuit.

To tow the barges Commodore Porter sent to New York for the Sea Gull, which was no longer being used in the ferry service.

In his first combat with the pirates, Commodore Porter captured two ships and 20 of the men. He continued his campaign against the buccaneers until they were driven from United States waters to the Isle of Pines, Cuba, which was then under Spanish rule. Some put into the port of Port Fapardo, Puerto Rico.

Paid Tribute

The buccaneers had always paid tribute to the Spanish Government. Ships flying the flag of that country had not been molested and they in turn received the moral support of that government.

After driving the pirates out of the Isle of Pines, Commodore Porter continued to Fajardo and there demanded that the Spanish Government surrender the fugitives to him. This the government refused to do and the Commodore sent a punitive expedition ashore and took his prisoners. This ended piracy in the Caribbean Sea.

Spain complained of Commodore Porter's action at Fajardo and despite the fact that he had been ordered to "rid the coast of the pirates" he was court-martialed for "over-stepping" his authority. Angered when he was sentenced to six months suspension by the officers that sat in court martial in his case Commodore Porter resigned and a few months later entered the service of the Mexican Navy.

After one year with the Mexican Navy Commodore Porter resigned to become a commander in the Turkish Navy and while holding this position was appointed consular general of the United States in Turkey, which was in a measure atonement for the injustice which had been done this gallant officer. He passed on in Turkey in 1843.

The Sea Gull was returned to Key West and later dismantled and salvaged.

Parking Meter Income To Help Pay Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Nickels which San Antonio motorists feed into 1500 parking meters will help pay pensions for the city's firemen and policemen upon their retirement.

When San Antonio installed the meters in 1936, no secret was made of the fact that it was done mainly for revenue. Of cource, parking control was a factor, too, and that aspect was stressed in the ordinance, but the municipal authorities kept prominently in mind that the meters offered a new potential source of profit.

It was announced, therefore, that as soon as the meters were paid for the parking nickels would be applied to taking the pension fund out of the "red." The last installment on the $87,000 total price of the devices was paid out of their proceeds a little less than a year after they were installed. When the pension deficiency is met, the meter money will be spent elsewhere.

Mass Production Runs Into Snags In Soviet Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Resident observers in Soviet Russia, attempting to understand what Bolshevik leaders mean by "wrecking," will heartily echo the recent statement of a Soviet newspaper that "it is very difficult to decide where bad management ends and wrecking begins."

For several months, the Soviet press has been exposing widespread industrial disorders, attributing some to "wreckers" and some to stupid management. Two examples will show the difficulty in distinguishing them.

The great automobile plant at Gorky is working badly. A Soviet correspondent tried to discover why. He found that 12,000 of the 35,000 workers at the plant resigned in 1936, and 5000 more in the first five months of 1937. In addition, several thousand more were discharged for "violating labor discipline."

The correspondent talked with several workers who quit. They told him they could not earn enough to live, because they were paid piece rates, and assembly lines were often stopped. In one five-month period, the lines did not operate for six weeks. The correspondent found workers playing ball and wrestling during working hours, because lines had stopped. In the motor plant, workers lost 33,000 working hours in two months because of delays, 6 per cent of the total working time.

Extra Wages Allowed

In order to keep any workers, the plant had to supplement piece rates with "extra wages"; as a result, the planned wage fund was exceeded by 3,000,000 rubles in four months. The municipal trolley and bus lines broke down, so that workers could not get to the plant on time. The director of the lines was discovered to be a "Trotzkyist" and arrested.

The correspondent discovered that 6 per cent of the women workers were on leave for various reasons.

Another newspaper article described conditions at the Bureta foundry at Moscow, employing 6000 workers. The foundry fulfilled only 62 per cent of its plan in the first five months of 1937. The Red Army ordered seven special machines for immediate delivery; the foundry was able to make only two types, and produced only six of the 50 machines of these types ordered.

The foundry neglected its expensive imported machines, so that many of them became useless. Plans for new shops were made and rejected several times; 3,000,000 rubles was spent without finishing any shop. Although appropriations of 1,500,000 rubles were set aside in 18 months for constructing workers' apartments, none was even started.

Where Were the Inspectors?

The conditions described in these two plants appear to be very similar. But executives of the foundry were convicted of "wrecking" while those of the automobile plant were not. Political police investigated the foundry, and arrested the chief of its planning department and other executives. One newspaper commented, "It has taken the foundry's workers a long time to understand that its failures were due to wrecking, not to ordinary defects."

The production of damaged goods in many factories also is attributed partly to "wrecking," partly to inefficiency. The state trust Mostorg, which operates a chain of department stores in Moscow, reported that it rejected as defective 1681 shipments from factories in the first five months of 1937. It turned back 354 textile-goods shipments to 13 factories, and rejected 28 per cent of the shoes received.

"Where are the quality-inspectors appointed by the state last year?" inquired the newspaper Pravda. "Unfortunately, it has been proved that many of them accepted bribes to pass defective goods." The newspaper admitted that both trading organizations and factories "conspire to deceive the Government and the consumer." Trading organizations must keep their shops operating, and factories must fulfill production plans assigned to them; otherwise, executives may be accused of "wrecking." So they bribe inspectors to pass damaged goods.

Apparently the Bolshevik dictatorship retains its faith in threats, arrests and even capital punishment of executives as methods to cure industrial disorders, in spite of mounting evidence that such methods are not effective.

County Libraries Declared Bulwark Of Popular Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A movement is under way in South Carolina to secure legislative assistance in the establishment of traveling county libraries, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and chairman of the National Advisory Council on Social Security, has issued a statement, in which he says:

"A library is the treasure house of old books and the center for the making of new ones, out of which have come modern industrialism, modern democracy. We need this center today as we see democracy threatened by dictatorships, by demagogues and by haphazard social drift—under the impact of mechanisms and economic forces, with their power to destroy or rebuild the world. The demagogue's power has been stepped up a thousandfold by the mechanisms of our age, and if we do not provide library centers in which workers and farmers can check the generalizations and pretensions of demagogues, democracy will be threatened.

"We must take account of unequal library opportunity in the town and on the farm. In our American states there is disparity between the mountain coves or the pine barrens and the industrial areas. We need, therefore, not only county-wide library service for town and country, but also state-aided library service, equalising opportunity."

Education

When 'Fads and Frills' Began

And Parent-Teacher Groups Were Looked On Askance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Chicago, while celebrating its 100th year as a city, recalled some unpublished facts recently about the first feeble efforts of parents to take a hand in the city schools. The introduction of manual training, the beginnings of progressive education in the schools, and the first parent-teacher group were reviewed at a meeting sponsored by the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"They're bringing kindling wood into the rooms where the three 'R's' should be taught," was one of the accusations brought against teachers who started manual training, it was recalled by Mrs. William S. Hefferan, present member of the Chicago Board of Education, and a former teacher in the Parker Practice School when manual training was introduced. The parents, it seems, were not keeping abreast of the times with the new "fads and frills," she said.

"Old settlers will recall for you the time when a man from Quincy, Mass., came out here in 1883 to be principal of the Cook County Normal School, Col. Francis W. Parker. He was a great educator and the father of progressive education in the middle west."

Mrs. Hefferan later became a teacher in his school and saw the first activity called the Assembly established. All pupils from the kindergarten through the teacher training class used to meet in one room for exercises about "Spring" or for some musical program, she said.

Invited Parents To Visit School

"But when Colonel Parker began to introduce these startlingly new ideas, the parents did not always understand, so he conceived the idea of inviting them to the school so that he could explain his educational aims and methods, which were to educate the whole child, his head, his hand and his heart."

In 1877 Colonel Parker organized the Parent-Teacher Association, which developed into an interested and sympathetic force supporting the aims of the school. In 1892 when the Englewood and Normal Park territory was annexed to the city proper, Colonel Parker's activities were promptly adopted by the city schools, and in 1903, after the Illinois Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations was organized, every school on the South Side promoted a Parent-Teacher Association, Mrs. Hefferan said.

"Then the work began of bringing the mothers into the schools to cooperate with the teachers in training the child," she continued. "We went from school to school where we usually met with response from the principal until one day we encountered a crotchety old gentleman who hesitated when he heard we were trying to organize the parents.

"What? Organize parents? Why, parents are difficult enough as they are—why organize them?' he said. However, it turned out that he had the most successful parent-teacher group. In this work three things were important to remember — to convince the principal of its importance, to interest the parents, and above all to show the janitors that a meeting lasting until four o'clock in the school building was worth while."

Miss Bessie L. Pierce, of the University of Chicago, author of "As Others See Chicago" and "A History of Chicago," told the audience gathered at the Chicago Historical Society how from the earliest days Chicago women have played an important part in the upbuilding of the community. Even when Chicago was but a frontier post, she said, it was a group of women, wives of the officers and government officials, who "helped promote what genteel social life there was at the garrison."

"For many years women were in the minority but as the frontier moved westward and Chicago became a more settled community, the difference between the number of men and women diminished," Dr. Pierce said. "In the '30's, however, no one had to wait for a husband. When steamboats arrived from Buffalo and Detroit crowds of rich bachelors flocked to the piers to catch the girls as soon as they landed."

Early Occupations For Women

Opportunities for women to earn their own living in those early days were not many, Miss Pierce pointed out, but there were certain occupations open. Advertisements in the local press called for dressmakers' apprentices, girls to sew upon caps and furs, women to make mattress cases, and other seamstress work. The largest field open to women then was that of domestic service, where the wages were "uncommonly high," paying from two to four dollars a week.

By 1846 there was a tendency to substitute women school-teachers for men, Miss Pierce said, because of the relative cheapness of their services. Later, although public opinion on the whole consigned women to the home, there was a growing movement for widening the fields that women might enter. Active agitation to give women the vote did not get under way in Chicago until the '70's.

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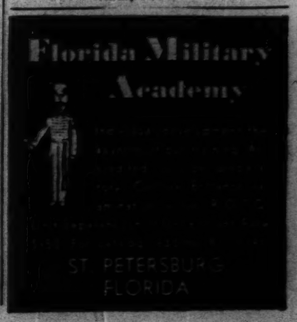
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Learning How One's National Government Developed

7—The Explorers' High School Recommends It as a 'Required Course' for Young People of Any Country

Americanizing Young Americans

By Mary Booker Nash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For American children who have been living outside of America and for American children who have never been outside its borders, there is one pilgrimage which should be made, even at considerable cost of money and convenience for their parents. The two children in the Explorers' School had traveled this path when quite small and again in their pre-teen years. Even so, this one and only "required course" in their year's study-travel was the high spot of the whole 35,000 miles. It was the most interesting, the most memorable, and, in some ways, the most beautiful. That trip starts with the beginnings of our government in Philadelphia, and ends with the present development of our government as seen in the national capital.

It is a striking contrast in many ways. In the older part of the City of Brotherly Love, the narrow streets, with many very old buildings, prepare the student for reliving the first days and years of our federal government. This city was the scene of so many "firsts." Visiting its shrines one can realize at once the smallness and the greatness of these beginnings.

Independence Square is somewhat hard to reach, but when one does get out of the busy streams of traffic, there it is, an embodiment of peace and remembrance. First of all, the Girl and the Boy wanted to stand by Liberty Bell. It does not require any special imagination for any American to thrill at that sight. It is such a plain, such a suitable, such a lasting reminder of courage and high purpose.

Simple Signs Told Them the Story

Then the "Student Body" read the simple signs which were all about in Independence Hall and Congress Hall. "Here" the Declaration of Independence was signed. "In this place" the Constitution was signed. "There" the first Congress assembled. There was the spot where Washington was inaugurated the second time. These colonial buildings are so small, in contrast to our present-day government buildings! Almost every small city today requires larger quarters for its civic machinery. But these were quite large enough to shelter the Signers, and the members of Congress who came by coach and by horseback from the "far away quarters" of our new nation.

This "Liberty" Square was the center of interest, but of course the city holds many more places of interest to the student of our early constitutional histo. its historical appeal the only one. But the more modern developments of this center of industry and culture should, in the opinion of the Faculty, be reserved for some other visit. The "first-time" attention belongs to those places and things which remind so forcibly of the not-yet-two-hundred-years-ago past.

Re-enacting the Inaugurals

Then to Washington. The pilgrimage led the Explorers straight to the Capital, then along the Mall, to the Washington Monument, then to the Lincoln Memorial, and finally to the White House. Later, in slow and stately procession of one car, the school drove from the White House, along Pennsylvania Avenue, and to the Capitol, accompanying in spirit the presidents of the United States who so rode to their inaugural ceremonies, and, later, accompanied their successors on this line of march. Apropos of nothing the Boy remarked, "I am certainly glad I was born inside the United States. The American fellows born out there can't feel quite the same." And the Girl mused aloud, "I wonder when there will be a woman president." That imagined possibility, somewhere, sometime, in the hearts of the American boy and girl, is an inward sign of an outward democratic ideal.

Another day the Explorers continually thought of the small buildings with which our government began in Philadelphia as they passed the tremendous and imposing departmental buildings. They seemed endless in number and in size. They literally seemed to "cover all outdoors." "How can they have so much business?" "It looks as if the whole city must work in offices."

New Meaning Of 'Respect'

The children needed no one to point out the classic beauty of the new Supreme Court building, nor to hush them to quiet when they found themselves actually in the presence of the Supreme Tribunal. They realized anew the meaning of respect, and that without words or any explicit teaching.

There was, however, some disillusion when they sat in the gallery of the House. The room appealed to them as suitable for deep discussion and high debate. They sat with hushed attention, waiting for the session to begin. However, after the preliminary business, they tired of watching a few obviously bored members listening to a very dry and long discourse on ways to make the production of turpentine less expensive. The Faculty, as they came out, was ready to remind the Student Body that this just happened to be an off day. But she heard the Boy say, "Well, I suppose they cannot talk about world-shaking events all the time." In the Senate they were more fortunate and heard discussion of a bill in which they had much interest from reading of it in the daily papers and hearing about it over the radio.

Viewed the Original Declaration of Independence

The entrance into the impressive Library of Congress, and the sight of the real Declaration of Independence, were never to be forgotten. The huge Library impressed them more than anything else except the Capitol. Other buildings not governmental, but located in the city because it is the country's capital, added to the charm of Washington—the beautiful Folger Memorial Library, the art galleries, etc.

Finally, tying the present to the past was the Smithsonian with girl-delighting statues of the presidents' wives in period costumes, and the boy-entrancing transportation exhibits. The same end was served by visits to Mt. Vernon and the Arlington National Cemetery with its Lee-Custis Mansion.

At the end of the week, at breakfast on the day they were starting southward, the Pater asked: "How does all this make you feel?" The answer, with one voice came immediately: "It makes me feel proud."

There are nine of these Saturday articles about the Explorers' High School. The eighth will appear next Saturday.

Courtesy of Barta Camp, Pleasant Lake, Casco, Maine

Those Hours When We Sang Together—Do You Remember?

Perhaps no camp experience makes for a greater feeling of unity and comradeship than camp "sings." There are the songs sung around the campfire as the evening shadows deepen, when you hunch yourself a little closer to your neighbor—not so much because the night breeze blows cooler as because the singing makes you feel a closer bond of friendship.

Then there are those Sunday evensongs when big and little campers assemble in the clubhouse and join in the old familiar hymn tunes. At some camps it is the custom for first one cabin and then another to take the responsibility of choosing the hymns and conducting the simple service. More often than not it is with thoughts at once softened and strengthened that the group breaks up, the campers to return arm in arm through the woods to their own cabins.

Summer Evenings Reading Aloud

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Friends:

My junior-high school son and daughter are well entertained during the day, with playground activities, the beach and tennis courts, but summer evenings have at times seemed a problem. The motion pictures, in addition to their cost, keep the young folks out too late. Also, I do not often approve of the whole program presented, even when one picture may be a good one. We have, however, a plan that has helped all of us. It has been built up gradually, beginning in a small way when the children were younger. We have many evenings of reading aloud.

On certain nights, after the evening dishes are out of the way, in troop the young folks of our block, ranging in age from 10 to 16 years. We are not formal about where they sit, as I have not chairs enough for all who arrive. We manage by using cushions on the floor and doubling up in the larger chairs. I am the only one who must have a comfortable seat, with the light just right.

What do we read? The books must pass two tests. They must be good literature and they must interest the listeners. It is sometimes surprising what they are glad to hear. Last summer it was largely biography. We read about Helen Keller, Theodore Roosevelt, and Napoleon. We have also read several books about the days of chivalry and Robin Hood. This summer we are rather frivolous. We have just finished "The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," and are now reading "The Book of Tish," by Rhinehart. No book is continued if after a fair trial it does not hold attention, but the group has turned down very few.

After the reading stops, there is much conversation. This usually begins with comments on the story, but rapidly branches out in all directions. It is often very interesting, and often provides me with opportunity for a word of advice or commendation which may be helpful. Usually, however, I listen silently, making mental note of many things. Although my presence probably prevents true freedom of speech, what I hear helps me to understand what my children's contemporaries are thinking, or at least, what they are thinking about. Next day, when we are alone, my two comment on the conversation, giving me another chance for unobtrusive guidance.

I find it quite unnecessary to provide refreshments or other entertainment on these evenings, although once in a while we have punch and wafers. Some evenings the reading is followed by impromptu games, and I am delighted to see a good deal of initiative in these.

Not only has the family purse suffered fewer inroads, but the young folks seem really to have grasped the idea that one can have good fun without spending money. They have spent less time in crowded theaters. Better still, I can see a gain in the bond of fellowship between the children and me. Also, our home has become a gathering place for the neighborhood. (Mrs.) J. H. S.

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

IX

Arithmetic From Nature

Another time a tall eucalyptus tree was to come down. I asked the chopper to come during school time.

The tree fell while the children watched, and fell the only way it could without injuring buildings and gardens about. I asked them why it fell just so. Two of the boys went to the stump and examined the cut. "He cut lower on this side than the other." I glanced questioningly at the chopper and he nodded.

"How old is the tree?" "Count the rings. It has a new one each year." "Fifteen years," they answered.

"Take your rulers and measure its diameter." "Eleven inches," came the answer after some fumbling.

"Measure the circumference," I continued. "What is the circumference?" they flung back at me as if I were expecting too much. "The distance around." They tried measuring with their rulers, a discouraging effort, till someone saw a string near-by, where the kindergarten children had been playing horse. That solved their difficulty. "Thirty-three inches," they announced.

"The circumference is how many times the diameter?" I still questioned. Corinne got it first. "Three times," she said. (Their first lesson in geometry.)

They pulled the bark and ran their hands along the moist cambium layer and I told them of its work in carrying plant food from the leaves to all living parts of the tree.

"MISS IMELDA"

A Saturday Column

Public School System in Action

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The 1935-36 Report of the Superintendent of Schools for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, takes the reader right into the classrooms, and he emerges with a well-defined picture of what is going on within school walls. A readable, non-technical text combines with well-chosen photographs of school activities to give the layman comprehensive yet specific information concerning the work of the elementary and secondary schools, the special schools including adult schools, and the special services available through the Educational Museum and the Public Library. The statistical data usually associated with annual school reports is confined to a brief section at the back. The report is finely printed on glossy paper and cardboard bound.

Not only to parents of children actually in the schools described but to all interested in public schools as a system of democratic education, this report is valuable as a concrete example of the system at work. A thoughtful reading of such a report should help parents to understand what the better schools in the United States today are trying to do for their children. It should help them to help their children by enabling them to co-operate more intelligently with individual teachers and the schools. Where there is a thorough understanding of another's ideals and practices, there is likely to be greater mutual support. A report like this one by Charles H. Lake, Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland, should contribute to such support between parents and schools in any city. A. M.

Every Girl's Right to Be Beautiful

How Mary Lou Learned Not to Think So Much About Her Own Appearance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a day in January when my husband and I opened the door of our home and admitted a 13-year-old girl, my husband's niece. Brown eyes were large in their search for a warm welcome as they looked deep into ours. She had come to make her home with us for a few years until circumstances would justify her return to her mother.

We welcomed her with open arms and turned things over to her for her pleasure. She accepted it naturally and was very happy. Her sweet disposition, dark hair, wistful eyes and olive skin drew from our friends and her new acquaintances many compliments. As time went on, and she grew beyond little girlhood, she fairly burst forth in bloom. I wanted to keep her as sweet and childlike as when she came to us. It was inevitable, however, that friends kept telling how pretty she was—speaking of her hair, her eyes, and her rich brunette coloring. She glowed with health and the things they told her were facts.

Watched For Opportunity

Mary Lou began spending a great deal of time before her mirror. I noticed lips and cheeks too deep in color. It emphasized her thick lips, which were her only defect. I kept watching for an opportunity to make the right suggestions. She confided in me even though I was only an aunt by marriage. I wanted to keep her confidence. I had to keep it, for her own sake and for her mother's. I couldn't return her after the years with us, a haughty, artificial young woman.

Already she showed a great deal of haughtiness. This was accompanied by disregard of my slightest suggestion. I had failed to keep up with our friends complimenting her. She considered me unappreciative of her charms (perhaps unconsciously). I was losing her. "I can't do that," I told myself. For her sake I must reestablish myself with her and keep her sweet and unaffected. I wanted to encourage her to be beautiful and develop her natural beauty. She had so much of it. She was drifting fast to artificiality and affectedness. She still confided in me but asked nothing of me in the way of advice as she had previously done.

One day when I was deep in thought and deep in a chair, the door opened admitting a gust of fresh air together with Mary Lou. She flung herself into a chair opposite me on the other side of the room. Her eyes were sparkling and I saw she was bubbling over with something.

As I had always listened with apparent interest and without criticism Mary Lou had felt perfectly free to tell me what this one and that one said about her beauty. So I hadn't long to wait.

The Way Opens Up

"Aunt Ellen," she began as she folded herself deeper in the chair. "Mrs. Noun thinks I would look grand in the new shade of red. She says I have such beautiful coloring and wonderful eyes."

"That is fine of Mrs. Noun to tell you all those nice things," I returned. "I heard her telling Myrtelle the other day how pretty she looked. She is very appreciative of young girls' beauty."

"But Myrtelle isn't pretty," came in frank surprise. "She has freckles."

"Mrs. Noun thinks she is pretty or she wouldn't tell her so. Myrtelle's eyes are such a beautiful shade of blue and always sparkling with laughter. Besides she has such pretty ways. It is every girl's right to be pretty."

"Not all of them are pretty, though," Mary Lou said.

"Oh, yes, there is something pretty about every young girl and it is lovely for our friends to see the beautiful things in us and tell us about them. We will look at the dresses right away. Every girl should be as beautiful as she can.

"I never thought of it that way," Mary Lou said seriously.

We went to the store. Mary Lou began trying on red dresses of the new shade. There was something wrong. She saw it but didn't know what it was. At my suggestion she called one of the beauty parlor operators from the next room. Madame removed the brilliant coloring from her lips and cheeks. Under her artistic touch the change was marvelous. The cheap gaudy look was gone. Mary Lou's natural beauty glowed. Her artificiality was gone. Also her haughtiness. It couldn't be a part of the girl she saw in the glass. She was again her natural self.

More compliments than ever flowed in. While always appreciative and courteously thankful, she never again showed signs of a haughty spirit.

It did something else to her. She saw every girl's right to be beautiful. Also that all girls receive compliments and should learn to accept them naturally and impersonally.

J. E. B.

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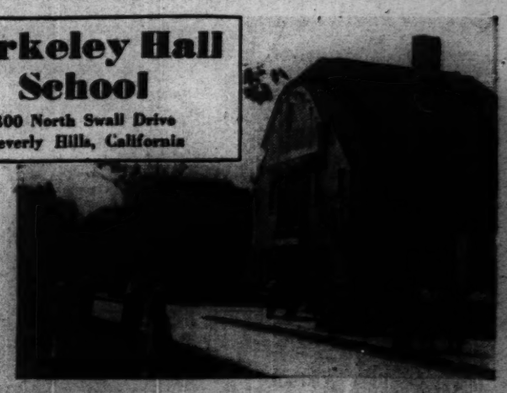
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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day 1,995,020
1937 vt. to date 102,000,000
1936 vt. to date 103,000,000

Oils, Specialties, And Steels Rise In Today's Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Selected oils, steels and specialties did most of the advancing work in today's brief stock market.

There was a burst of strength at the opening, representing large overnight buying orders. The ticker tape hummed along briskly for a while as numerous 1000-share blocks changed hands.

The market's gait reverted to a jog later as offerings began to appear in many of the leaders. Early gains of fractions to a point or more were reduced or cancelled in many instances as the session drew to a close, although the favorites finished near their tops.

Profit selling, brokers said, was to have been expected in view of Friday's sharp run-up.

There was no particular alteration of the news picture. Sentiment was believed to have stiffened notably as prospects of quick Congress adjournment, with the shelving of a number of controversial bills, brightened. The business outlook, on the whole, was also seen as a further stimulant.

Transfers were around 450,000 shares.

News Favorable

Building material stocks came in for fresh study as the F. W. Dodge Corporation announced the total value of construction contracts awarded in 37 eastern states in July set a new record for the recovery period.

While the gain in residential building over the 1936 level continued to narrow, contracts for home construction last month were placed at nearly $600,000,000 compared with about $405,000,000 in the same period last year.

Pleasing also to the financial sector were the figures of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, disclosing commercial paper outstanding July 31, stood at $324,700,000, the largest amount for any month since 1930.

Sterling and the French franc were a shade lower at the start of foreign exchange transactions, the former at $4.98⅛ and the latter at 3.75¼ cents.

Rail Bonds Rise

Government bonds stiffened a little while domestic corporates followed a narrow track in light bond dealings today. Foreign loans were quiet with Japanese issues slightly depressed.

Some improvement was noticeable in rail liens. St. Paul 5s climbed a minor fraction and Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s were on the up grade.

The industrial section was featureless with Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s up around ¼. American Telephone 3⅛s slipped a little while International Telephone gained slightly. Pointing down a bit were National Dairy 3⅜s, Northern Pacific 4s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Shell Union 3½s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Foreigns were extremely narrow with Polish loans showing modest improvement. Japan 6½s and 5½s both sagged around ½ and German issues were a little unsteady.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Curb stocks moved moderately upward on a broad front today.

Oil issues were at the fore, with Red Bank Oil and South Pennsylvania Oil showing gains of close to two points at one time. Higher also were Standard Oil of Ohio, Pantepec Oil and Leonard Oil.

Newmont Mining, marking up a gain of 2½ points as the market neared the final hour, stood out in a generally neglected mining shares market. Pioneer Gold dipped slightly.

Utilities as a group moved into fractionally higher ground. Gainers included American Gas & Electric, American Superpower, Arkansas Natural Gas, Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share and Niagara Hudson Power.

Among industrials, Pittsburgh Plate Glass rose slightly, along with Cord Corp., Jones & Laughlin and McWilliams Dredging. Great Atlantic & Pacific was weak, with a loss at one time of about 2 points.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Davis Coal & Coke Co.	$1.25	Aug. 9	Aug. 9	
Dom Bk of Can.	$2.50	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 20	
Memphis Nt G Co.	20c	Sept. 10	Sept. 1	

Extra

Devonian Oil Co.	25c	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	
Petroleum Explor	10c	Sept. 15	Sept. 4	

Initial

Brown Rub Co Inc.	15c	Q Sept. 15	Sept. 1	
Crown Zell Corp	25c	.. Oct. 1	Sept. 13	

Resumed

Crown Zell Corp	25c	.. Oct. 1	Sept. 13	

Accumulations

Canada Cem Co Ltd 6½% pf	$1.25	.. Sep. 20	Aug. 31	
Knudsen Creamery Co $1.50 A	37½c	.. Aug. 25	..	
Robbins & Myers Inc $1.50 cum pfe pf	50c	.. Aug. 25	Aug. 18	

Regular

Atlantic Stl Co	12	Q June 30	..	
Canada Cement Co pf	$1.25	.. Sep. 20	Aug. 31	
Case (J. I.) Co pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 12	
Champ Hdw Co	$2	.. Aug. 16	Aug. 5	
City Ice & Fuel Co	50c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	
do pf	1.62½	Q Sept. 1	Aug. 23	
Continental Mills	$3	.. Aug. 2	.....	
Del & Bound Brook RR Co	$2	Q Aug. 20	Aug. 16	
Devonian Oil Co	25c	Q Sept. 15	Aug. 31	
Finance Co of Amer "A" & "B"	15c	.. Sept. 20	Sept. 20	
do 7% pf "A"	$1¾	.. Sept. 20	Sept. 20	
do 7% pf	43¾c	.. Sept. 20	Sept. 20	
Franklin Co	$2	.. Aug. 2	.....	
Gallaher Drug Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 5	
do 7% pfe pf	35c	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 5	
General Gas & El Corp (Del) 4½pr pf	$1.25	Q Sept. 15	Aug. 16	
Harrisburg Gas Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 15	Sept. 20	
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co Ltd	10c	M Sep. 8	Aug. 14	
Wagner(E) & Co	25c	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 31	
Memphis Nat Gas	20c	.. Sep. 10	Sept. 1	
Meyer-Blanke Co	50c	.. Sep. 11	Aug. 31	
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 15	
Niagara Share Corp	$1	Q Sep. 21	Sep. 9	
Nor[illegible]	$1.50	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 27	
Pto [illegible] Stores	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 8	
do	$1.62½	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 4	
Petroleum Explor	25c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 4	
Reno Gold Mins Ltd	2c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 10	
Riche's Inc 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20	
Sharon Steel Corp pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Standard Oil Ohio pf	25c	Sep. 15	Aug. 31	
do pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Tecumseh Pr Co	12½c	Q Sep. 25	Sep. 4	
Vic Monaghan Co	$1.50	Q Sept. 1	.....	
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	.....	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Aug 11
89	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	10	88	83¼	86	Aug 13
23½	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	
39¾	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅝
38	28	Addressograph (1.40)	4	33⅞	33½	33½	+ ⅝
4⅝	2	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
80¼	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	6	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅝
5½	3½	Air-Way El Ap	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 13
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	12	11½	11½	
5⅝	3⅝	Allegheny	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
88½	33	Alleg pf xw	1	34	34	34	+1
89¾	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	34½	34½	34½	Aug 13
90	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	37	37	37	Jul 28
93½	35	Alleg pf	5	37	36	37	Aug 4
45⅝	30½	Allied Stl (1.50g)	9	36½	36	36¼	+ ½
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	18⅜	18¾	18⅝	Aug 12
258½	215	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	5	240	240	240	+ ¾
17¼	17	Allied Kid (1a)	1	17	17	17	
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	7	34⅝	34¼	34¾	Aug 13
21⅞	16	Allied Stores (.30a)	13	20½	20½	20½	+ ¾
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	77¾	77¾	77⅝	Aug 11
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	8	72	71⅝	71¾	— ¼
39¾	21½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	25¼	25	25¼	+1½
8⅞	4¼	Amal Leather	1	5½	5½	5½	
52¼	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Aug 5
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	6	94	94	94	Aug 13
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	2	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¾
31⅜	20⅛	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	6	28½	28	28	Aug 13
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	3	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	Aug 13
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	3	110½	109⅜	109⅜	—1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	159⅝	159⅝	159⅝	Aug 13
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	1	52	52	52	
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	79½	79½	79½	Aug 13
32¾	28	Am Ch & Cable (½g)	17	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
149	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	140	140	140	+3
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	112	110⅝	112	Aug 12
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alcohol	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
33⅝	25	Am Crystl Sug (2¾g)	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
13½	5⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17	10½	Am European	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 9
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	17	9¼	8⅝	9	— ⅜
58⅞	37	Am & For P $6 pf	12	47	47	47	— ½
68⅞	45	Am & For P $7 pf	12	57	57	57	—1½
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	5	26¼	26	26	— ⅝
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	Aug 13
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Leather	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
55¾	30¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	43⅜	43½	43⅝	Aug 13
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	44	43½	44	Aug 13
4¾	2½	Am Ice	7	3½	3⅝	3⅝	Aug 13
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	26	26	26	Aug 13
17¾	12¼	Am International	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	4	49½	49½	49½	
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	114½	114½	114½	Aug 13
29⅜	18⅝	Am M 2 Fdy (¾g)	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug 13
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	10	57⅜	57	57	— ¼
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Aug 11
16½	9	Am Power & Light	13	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
87⅛	49¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	63½	63½	63½	— ⅝
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	55¼	55	55	Aug 13
29½	18¾	Am Rad & St S (.60)	34	22¾	22	22¼	— ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	35	40⅜	40½	40⅜	+ ⅜
36	26¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	28⅞	27½	27½	Aug 13
29	22¼	Am Seating (½g)	4	27	27	27	— ¼
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	15	98¾	98¼	98¼	— ⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	9	144¾	144¾	144¾	Aug 13
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	8	56½	56½	56½	— ¾
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	14	58⅜	57¾	57¾	— ¼
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¾g)	2	17	16⅝	16⅝	Aug 13
56⅛	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	44	43¾	43⅝	Aug 12
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	128	128	128	Aug 6
25⅞	21⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	9	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	Aug 10
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	170⅞	170½	170⅞	+ ⅜
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	80½	80½	80½	+1
99⅞	74¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138½	138½	138½	Aug 11
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Founders	14	14	13½	14	Aug 13
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	15	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	93	93	93	Aug 11
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	4	10¾	10⅜	10¾	Aug 13
78	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	9	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ⅛
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	12	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ½
69½	47¾	Anaconda (⅝g)	38	62⅜	61⅞	61⅝	— ¼
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	84	84	84	+1¼
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	24	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
37½	18	Andes Copper	2	28½	28½	28½	+1
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Aug 13
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	4	42	42	42	+1
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug 12
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	121	13⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	90½	90	90	Aug 12
126	96	Armour Il. pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug 6
70½	54⅝	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	18	64⅜	64	64	
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	10	10	10	Aug 13
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Goods	19	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
101	85½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Aug 10
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅜	Associates Invest (3)	1	51	51	51	Aug 9
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	*5	82⅜	82	82⅜	+ ⅜
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	99	99	99	— ¼
55½	44½	Atl Coast Line	10	53	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug 11
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	8	25	23	25	+2½
37	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	24	30¼	30	30	
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Aug 12
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	21	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50	50	50	Aug 13
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	2	80	79¾	80	Aug 13
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (½g)	*1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Aug 13
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	4	17½	17	17	Aug 13
9½	5⅝	Austin Nichols	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	10	5½	5⅜	5½	
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	29	5⅜	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
22½	20⅜	Baldwin Loco ct wi	52	23¼	22½	23¾	+ ⅞
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	5	95½	91	95½	Aug 13
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	2	90	89¾	90	Aug 13
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	14	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Aug 13
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (⅛g)	4	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	8	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
28¾	21½	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Aug 13
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	25½	25½	25½	Aug 11
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112½	112½	112½	Aug 13
15⅜	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
88⅛	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	Aug 4
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	6	21	20½	21	+ ⅝
23¾	20⅝	Benef InLn (1.32½g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	Aug 13
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	23	102	101¼	102	+ ½
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	120¼	120¼	120¼	Aug 13
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	66	65½	65½	— ½
38	24	Black & Decker (¾g)	3	28	28	28	
29½	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	1	25	25	25	
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	26	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
48½	37	Bohn Alum (3)	3	45⅞	45½	45½	+ ⅛
24¾	24¾	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	2	24¾	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
49½	38½	Borg-Warner (2)	11	49¾	49¼	49⅛	— ⅛
15¾	8¼	Boston & Maine	5	9½	9¾	9½	Aug 13
13½	5¾	Botany C M A	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 10
35⅝	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	3	34	34	34	+ ⅜
23½	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	8	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	9	47½	47⅜	47½	+ ⅛
53⅛	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	47	47	47	Aug 10
47	37¾	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Aug 11
38⅛	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Ug Gas (2.30g)	3	30	29⅞	30	Aug 13
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Aug 13
24⅛	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	10	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	17	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Budd Mfg	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
6⅜	2¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
43⅝	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	1	35½	35½	35½	Aug 13
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	57	57	57	
19⅝	16¼	Burlington Mills (1)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
35¾	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	15	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅛	Bush Terminal	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	4	18¼	17½	17½	Aug 10
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	16½	16½	16½	
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	32½	32½	32½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	17⅛	Byers Co	7	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
34⅝	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	29	29	29	Aug 12

—C—

48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
51⅜	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	
20⅝	12	Calumet & Hec (⅝g)	15	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	33¼	33	33	+ ⅝
38¼	22½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	12	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
17½	11⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	12¼	12⅜	12¼	+ ⅛
61¾	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	3	45½	45	45	Aug 13
31¾	14	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Aug 12
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.25g)	2	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Carrier Cp G (.10g)	3	7⅞	7	7⅛	
243¾	185	Case (J I)	4	185	184	185	Aug 13
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (3)	3	99½	99⅝	99½	+ ⅛
105¼	103¼	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	*1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Aug 12
41¼	24⅝	Celanese (1½g)	9	39	38⅞	39	+ ¼
115	106⅛	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	110	110	110	Aug 11
48¼	36⅛	Celotex (.80g)	3	41¼	41	41	
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1⅜a)	1	32½	32	32	Aug 13
13⅝	6½	Cent Pdy	4	8	8	8	
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	5	20½	20½	20½	Aug 9
24⅜	11	Cent Violeta Sug	4	13½	13½	13½	Aug 6
14½	8⅜	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
56⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	3	76	76	75	Aug 13
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	7	13½	12	12	
63¼	36½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
48	14⅜	Checker Cab	2	19½	19½	19½	Aug 13
68⅜	50⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	2	52¼	51⅞	52¼	+ ¼
100	91	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	3	92	92	92	Aug 13
9¾	6¼	Ches Corp (3)	2	70	70	70	Aug 13
3	1	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	Aug 13
11¼	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Aug 13
13½	6½	Chi & N W	2	8½	8¼	8½	
3	1	Chi & N W pf	6	11	11	11	Aug 13
19½	9¼	Chi Ot West	1	11¼	11	11¼	
4	2	Chi Ot West pf	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
18½	8¾	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	3	12	12	12	
32	24½	Chi M St P & P	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	Aug 9
3¼	1⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1	4	4	4	
7¼	3¼	Chi Pneu T	1	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T ev pf (3)	3	42¼	42½	42½	+ ¼
42	26	Chi Rk Is & P	2	3⅝	3½	3½	Aug 13
4	2	Chi R I & P 6% pf	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅝	3⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16½	4¾	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
27⅞	14	Chick Cot Oil	3	17⅞	17½	17½	Aug 13

—D—

18⅛	12⅛	Davega Stores (1a)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
24	18⅝	Davega Strs pf (1¾)	4	19	19	19	+ ⅜
143⅛	104⅜	Deere & Co (1g)	3	139¾	139	139	— ¼
31⅜	25½	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Aug 13
23⅝	17⅞	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1)	4	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
58⅝	33	Del & Hudson	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅝
34⅛	13¾	Del Lack & W	10	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅜
10⅞	4	Den & Rio G W pf	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Aug 11
140⅛	116⅝	Detroit Edison (6g)	1	114	114	114	Aug 13
76½	59	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	61	61	61	+1
36½	26	Diamond Match (1a)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
40½	33	Diam Mat pf (1⅝a)	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	Aug 11
23	14⅜	Diam T Mot (1½g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
29	20¼	Dist Corp-Seagram	9	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
98	80	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	Aug 13
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	19½	19⅜	19⅜	Aug 13
48¾	35	Doehler Die Cas (1g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
51	38½	Dome Mines (3a)	5	43	41⅞	43	— ⅜
12⅝	8¾	Dominion Stores	1	9	9	9	Aug 13
77¼	47⅛	Douglas Aircraft	2	58	58	58	— ¼
159¼	115⅛	Dow Chem (2.60g)	2	136½	135	135	Aug 13
47⅞	34½	Dresser A (3e)	1	44	44	44	Aug 11
28½	17¾	Dresser B (1e)	1	27⅝	27½	27½	Aug 10
3⅞	1⅝	Duluth So Sh & Atl	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 2
3½	1¼	Duluth S S & A pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug 10
8¼	3⅜	Dunhill Internat	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Aug 13
17½	14	Duplan Silk	1	14	14	14

Business and Industry

Building Expansion Seen Basis for Restoration of Prosperity

Commerce and Finance

National Bank Deposits Near All-Time High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Total deposits of the 5299 active national banks in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands were equal to $36,765,913,000 on June 30, 1937, the date of the last call for statements of condition, exceeding by $250,803,000 the amount reported by the 5311 active banks on March 31, 1937, the date of the previous call, and exceeding by $565,460,000 the amount reported by the 5374 active banks as of June 30, 1936, the date of the corresponding call a year ago, according to J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency.

Deposits Near Record

The deposits on June 30, 1937, which were exceeded in amount on only one other call date in the history of the National Banking System, namely, Dec. 31, 1936, when they aggregated $27,608,397,000, consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations of $12,430,183,000 and $7,469,843,000, respectively; United States Government deposits of $379,331,000; state, county and municipal deposits of $2,203,466,000; postal savings of $88,542,000; deposits of other banks of $3,790,587,000; and certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit, and travelers' checks outstanding, etc., or $403,962,000.

The time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations included time certificates of deposits of $591,423,000; time deposits, open accounts of $305,715,000; and deposits evidenced by savings pass books of $6,511,352,000, the latter figure representing 15,794,219 accounts.

The net demand plus time deposits held were $23,099,794,000, against which reserves of $3,610,134,000, or 15.63 per cent, were required by law to be carried with reserve banks. The reserves held, however, were $4,163,789,000, or 18.03 per cent, representing an excess of $553,655,000.

Total Assets Rise

The total assets on June 30, 1937, were $30,337,071,000, an increase of $287,899,000 since March and an increase of $634,232,000 in the year.

Loans and discounts of $8,807,782,000 showed an increase of $338,578,000 since the previous call on March 31 and an increase of $1,048,633,000, or 13.51 per cent, since the June call of last year.

Investments in United States Government obligations direct and fully guaranteed were $8,219,195,000 in comparison with $8,165,225,000 on March 31, 1937, and $8,447,364,000 on June 30, 1936. Investments in such obligations on the date of the recent call comprised direct obligations of $6,902,521,000, obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $153,189,000, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of $288,099,000, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds of $875,386,000. Other bonds and securities held totaling $3,903,092,000, which included obligations of states, counties, and municipalities aggregating $1,451,629,000, showed decreases in the three and twelve month periods of $178,973,000 and $132,169,000, respectively.

Balances with other banks and cash items in process of collection of $7,933,271,000, including reserve with reserve banks, increased $139,165,000 since March and $83,539,000 since June last year. Cash in vault of $444,598,000 decreased $38,912,000 and $87,096,000 in the three and twelves month periods, respectively.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on June 30, 1937, was 32.91 in comparison with 31.94 on March 31, 1937, and 29.61 on June 30, 1936.

State of Virginia Revenues Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—For the year ended June 30, last, the State of Virginia increased its revenues by $15,863,280 and its expenditures by $10,908,405 in comparison with the previous fiscal year. In the same period its unobligated cash surplus was almost tripled. On June 30, 1937, this stood at $1,623,273. State Comptroller E. R. Combs, in his annual report, tendered these figures to Gov. George C. Peery.

The largest single new items in both revenue and expenditure divisions were receipts in unemployment compensation taxes—$4,368,970—and in payment to the United States Government for the unemployment compensation trust fund of $4,300,000. Alcoholic beverage control during the year brought in $4,337,047, $781,502 more than in the preceding year.

Income from gasoline taxes amounted to $15,700,860.87, or a gain of $2,001,794.12 over the previous year. Corporation income taxes rose by $634,428.87 over the 1936 total to $2,434,386.73 for the year just ended. Still another factor pushing the revenue column to unaccustomed heights was that of federal grants, which amounted to $7,383,854 in the year ending June 30. Of this, $6,128,071 was allotted to roads.

General Tire & Rubber Shows $2.01 Per Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Publishing its first semi-annual earnings statement, in accordance with an agreement made with the New York Stock Exchange, General Tire & Rubber Company shows a net profit of $2.01 a share on common stock for the six months ended May 31, 1937.

Net sales for the first half of this year totalled $10,212,794, resulting in a profit of $991,262, after provision for federal income tax but before making any allowance for excess profits tax and surtax on undistributed profits. Since May 31, last, 64,697 additional common shares have been sold to stockholders, making the total of common stock outstanding 617,572 shares. On the basis of the present outstanding common stock, the profit for the first half of 1937 would be $1.76 a share. For the entire fiscal year 1936 General Tire's net profit amounted to $2.53 a share.

Promoted

Converse Studios

Thomas Tyson Cook

Formerly National Advertising Manager for American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Has Been Appointed Assistant Vice-President in Charge of Advertising. Harry M. Wilcox, Formerly Assistant Advertising Manager, Has Become Advertising Manager

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Aug. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.1 per cent during the week ended Aug. 7, due to continued decreases in wholesale market prices of farm products, together with a sharp drop in average prices of cattle feed and chemicals and slightly lower prices for foods and textile products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decrease brought the all-commodity index to 87.4 per cent of the 1926 average. The general price level is 0.3 per cent below the corresponding week of last month and 7.8 per cent above that for last year.

The indexes for the hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and housefurnishing goods commodity groups averaged higher than the preceding week. The metals and metal products, and building materials groups remained unchanged at last weeks 'levels.

Largely due to the influence of agricultural commodity prices, the raw materials group declined 0.5 per cent during the week and is 2.3 per cent below a month ago. The index for the group is 4.8 per cent above a year ago.

Commodity groups	Aug. 7 1937	July 31 1937	Aug. 8 1936	Aug. 10 1926
All commodities	87.4	87.5	81.1	80.1
Farm products	86.9	87.7	83.2	79.7
Foods	86.3	86.5	82.9	84.2
Hides and leather products	109.1	108.4	94.4	90.1
Textile products	77.4	77.6	76.5	70.1
Fuel and lighting materials	78.9	78.8	77.0	75.4
Metals and metal products	95.4	95.4	96.3	85.8
Building materials	96.7	96.7	86.9	85.0
Chemicals and drugs	82.4	83.0	78.8	78.5
Housefurnishing goods	92.8	92.7	82.4	81.7
Miscellaneous	77.4	78.2	71.3	67.5
Raw materials	84.9	85.3	81.6	*
Semimanufactured articles	86.5	86.7	75.6	*
Finished products	89.1	89.1	82.2	*
All commodities, other than farm products	87.5	87.5	80.6	80.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	88.0	86.2	79.6	78.0

*Not Computed.

U. S. Farm Exports Decline $30,000,000 In Fiscal Year 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decline of more than $30,000,000 appeared in the value of farm exports for the 1937 fiscal year, as compared with the year previous.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said shipments of farm products for the year ended June 31 were valued at $732,839,000 as against $766,548,000 the previous year.

Volue of exports for 1936-37 was 55 per cent of pre-war levels (1909-14) compared with 60 per cent a year earlier. The bureau said the value decline was 4 per cent and the volume decrease, 8 per cent.

The volume of exports in June, final month of the fiscal year, dropped to 46 per cent of pre-war levels. Only wheat and flour showed gains over Junes of recent years.

Pacific Lighting Earns $4.62 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Lighting Corporation and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended June 30, 1937, shows net income equal to $4.62 a share on the outstanding common stock, after all charges, including estimated provision for federal income and undistributed earnings taxes, compared with $4 a share for the corresponding period ended June 30, 1936. Active gas meters in service on June 30, 1937, totaled 822,492, an increase of 31,225, or 3 per cent over June 30, 1936.

Operating expenses of $23,579,118 were up $1,868,646, or 8.6 percent, over the year ended June 30, 1936, as a result of larger gas purchases and increased wages. Federal, state and local taxes amounted to $7,969,807, an increase of $1,354,587, over the 12 months ended June 30, 1936. As anticipated, the fixed charges for both interest and amortization are definitely showing the advantages gained through the refunding operations in 1935.

Distributors Group Study

NEW YORK—Distributors Group, Incorporated has released its study of the June 30 position of leading investment companies. The study gives statistics regarding capitalization, earnings, portfolios, etc., as well as comparative leverage factors.

Retail Business Up 6 to 18 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The major contribution to the moderate increase in retail distribution during the past week was provided by August promotional sales, some of which featured merchandise under replacement values, according to the weekly retail trade review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Apparel with which to combat the heat was in demand, says the report, while knit goods, sports wear and vacation accessories continued to sell well. Radios, pianos, curtains, and kitchenware joined in the faster movement of furniture. Oriental rugs, broadloom carpets, lamps and china in the half-yearly clearance events. Furs remained preeminent in the consumer attention attracted, as interest was not wide in the offerings of women's winter coats and men's overcoats. Movement of fall millinery, suits and dresses increased.

Weather Interferes

"Oppressive heat and intermittent showers interfered with shopping plans in so many districts that some of the leading centers of distribution failed to equal their sales of the week preceding," continues the survey. "The general average, however, was higher by 1 to 3 per cent. Except at a few of the key cities, the reach over last year's totals was shortened, which reduced to 6 to 18 per cent the gain in the estimated volume of retail distribution over its 1936 comparative, taking the country as a whole. Sales in the New England states were well maintained, but the spread over 1936 was cut to 6 to 12 per cent. Unfavorable weather slowed buying in the East, and the rise from last year's total fell to 7 to 16 per cent.

"Better sales than a week earlier were recorded for the Middle West, yet the advance from a year ago was lowered to 10 to 18 per cent. Despite the further improvement in the Northwest, where sales of summer goods soared, the advantage over 1936 was only 12 to 20 per cent. A decline for the week in the South narrowed the year-to-year increase to 12 to 22 per cent. Mounting farm income and the better position of the petroleum industry kept retail sales in the Southwest 15 to 30 per cent above last year's. More strikes and hot weather offset the heavier tourists' buying on the Pacific Coast, as retailers' gain over 1936 dropped to 8 to 15 per cent.

Shorter Wholesale Rise

"Aftermath of the buying surge during Market Week events of the fortnight preceding resulted in a recession in orders to many wholesale branches. Most of the principal centers, however, were well occupied with replacement requests for current promotions and belated orders for merchandise for early September selling."

Recovery Rate Seen as Slower Than Normally Case in Past

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institute at Washington, recently addressed the Maryland Bankers' Association at Atlantic City on "Recent Economic Trends." The speech was reprinted in full in the American Banker last week, and some of the statements therein have been found of interest here.

In discussing the recent recovery Dr. Moulton said:

". . . The rate of recovery has been slower and more halting than is normally the case. That is to say, the recoveries from great depressions of the past, once under way, have proceeded to a new climax very much more rapidly than has been the case in the present instance. . . .

Recovery in U. S.

". . . Turning from the world picture and directing attention to the United States, it is of interest to note first that the degree of recovery in the United States has been materially less than in a good many other countries. In fact, if you list the leading countries of the world in order, you will find that the United States falls very distinctly in the second group. There are four or five countries, notably Great Britain, Japan and Germany, among the larger ones, which have registered a very much greater degree of recovery. . . .

". . . The degree of recovery in these various countries is in no wise directly related to the extent to which the public indebtedness has been increased. We find that some countries which have had an enormous growth of public indebtedness have registered a very substantial recovery, notably Japan and Germany. We find others showing a degree of recovery almost as great, notably Great Britain and Sweden, in which the growth of the public debt has been very, very moderate. One cannot generalize from the world data, therefore, and reach the conclusion that the degree of recovery has been directly dependent upon the extent to which government funds have been used to promote the processes of recovery."

Standard of Living

And lastly, Dr. Moulton said, "The process of raising the standard of living of wage earners necessarily involves increasing wage rates relatively to prices (which) . . . depends fundamentally upon increasing the efficiency of production. . . . It is true that we might squeeze a little bit out of profits for wages, but, if you take the industrial picture as a whole, including the corporations that are making large profits, those that are just getting by, and those that show a deficit—if you took all the profits away from industry and turned them into wages, the increase in wages would be of negligible proportions."

These statements, though obviously not meant to have any political significance, since the Brookings Institute is strictly non-partisan, nevertheless throw a candid and rather unfavorable light on the merits of economic planning under political auspices. The outstanding development in political economy in recent years has been the swing away from laissez faire to "social" or "economic engineering." So far the results are apparently not so good.

Dr. Moulton, however, seems far from hostile to economic engineering, to judge by the idiom of the second part of his speech. He says, "Now let us examine the production requirements for restoring . . . the only way we can increase. . . . The production task now before the United States . . . (is) first to make good the actual deterioration of plant and equipment . . . second, to increase productive capital in proportion to the growth of population . . . third, to expand the output of consumptive goods . . . we set it as our task to determine how great an increase would be required to restore by 1941 . . . Let us see from an engineering or production standpoint. . . . In other words, our approach was essentially of an engineering character . . . it would be necessary . . . we would have to . . ."

Economists' Viewpoint

This is a new way for reputable economists to talk. Adam Smith said in effect that if nobody takes the engineering or teleological point of view, things will work out much more economically. The Victorian economists, intensely class-conscious, said in effect that the capitalistic system was a natural, just as it stood, and if the propertyless have a hard time, that was too bad. Their following went to pieces when Alfred Marshall, a kindly professor who couldn't stand to be hard-boiled, hedged his statements with so many qualifications that they could be taken to mean anything or nothing. Next Wesley Mitchell, reacting against the airy abstractions of the classical economists, set a vogue for statistics on business cycles, showing what happened in the past. He said it would take us several generations to decide what to do in the future. Now the Brookings people set a new vogue with painstaking statistical outlines of what we need, or would like to have.

Those who take this "engineering approach" seem to consider the role of economist as drafting-room expert for statesmen who apply the cross-board or Rooseveltian concept of economics—a move forward here, a step backward there, here a tax, there a subsidy, here a mandate, there an injunction, everywhere a rule and regulation. It is "engineering" by rule of thumb.

Economists Switch

In this sense, economics makes no pretense to be a natural science. The Victorian J. N. Keynes once wrote a book to define economics as knowledge without purpose. Now the economists seem to have switched to purpose without knowledge.

John Dewey once wrote a slow book to prove that what doesn't work isn't so, and Thomas Edison, interrogated once about a series of experiments, said he hadn't found anything yet that would work, but he had found a thousand things that wouldn't.

This viewpoint, since Adam Smith, seems never to have been threaded into the fabric of economic thought. Of the economic system, Smith said, "Leave it alone," the Victorian economists said, "It's good enough," the followers of Mitchell said, "Statistically it looks bad," and the engineer-minded economists now say, "We want thus and so out of it." But none yet seem to have advanced to the technological approach, the marriage of purpose with analysis to solve the paradox of progress and poverty by sticking doggedly to the single question—"How?"

Issues Warning

But to return to Dr. Moulton's speech. The gist of it was neither statistical measure of the recovery, already mentioned, nor the outline of engineering objectives. It was to warn his hearers against the current incipient bull market in labor. He said, "You cannot increase the wage disbursements by American industry without having monetary costs higher, and with monetary costs higher you must have at least some increase in prices. So we have . . . a force leading toward higher prices, and you may well get what I would call a commercial inflation, . . . which . . . is the vital problem with which we are concerned at the moment. . . . Every possible effort should be made at this time to restrain this upward spiral. . . . The sound policy for business is to endeavor to check the current in so far as maybe possible, and not merely to ride with it."

Dr. Moulton undoubtedly has voluminous statistics to show that wages are too high, but it would be well if economists could formulate these statistics along lines as convincingly non-controversial as the formulas of natural science. Higher wages make for higher production costs, but labor-saving devices offset them, and unemployment drags them down. A price-and-credit system which would hold down prices while letting wages expand as rapidly as technological advance justified, would be a worthy goal of economists. But the fact that Dr. Moulton, instead of imposing on his profession the duty of inventing one, proposed that business get along without one, is a tacit admission that economics is still in its infancy.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The regular survey of the London Capital Market by the Economist shows that borrowings during the first half of the current year were to some degree affected by the forebodings of economists over impending recession, and by the various scares which have affected stock markets. The rising cost of raw materials had an equally important and unsettling effect.

The survey used to cover only borrowings by direct public offer, but since 1935 a second figure has been given to include borrowings from private individuals which have subsequently been transferred to the public through the mechanism of obtaining permission to deal in the companies securities from the Stock Exchange. This latter method has become increasingly important in recent years.

Borrowings Twice 1935

Total borrowings, including permission to deal borrowings, amounted to £288.5 millions in the first six months of the current year, against £173.9 millions last year and £140.7 millions in 1935. This year's figure is slightly more than twice the 1935 figure. Out of this total, foreign borrowings, at £1.2 millions, were negligible. Empire borrowings, at £44.5 millions, were considerably higher than in the two previous years, which were about equal at £12.3 millions.

By far the major part of each year's borrowings are for the home market, which is inevitable with the close control of foreign borrowing which is now enforced by the Treasury. In the home market, municipalities and public boards are fairly tightly rationed, so that free access to the trough is obtained only by domestic industrial borrowers. The result of this system is evident in the figures.

Total home borrowings in the first six months of 1935 were £127 millions, of which £106 millions was for industrial borrowers; in 1936 £110 millions out of £157 millions went to this class, and in the first six months of the current year, £113 millions out of £243 millions. In the current year the balance was upset because the British Government came into the market to borrow £100 millions for defense loan.

The principal borrowers, by groups, in the first six months of 1937 were, first, manufacturing and miscellaneous, £23 millions; second, mining of all kinds, £22.5 millions; third, iron, coal, steel and engineering, £22.3 millions; fourth, exploration, financial and investment trusts, £19.8 millions; fifth, banks and insurance, £10.3 millions, and sixth, electric light, power and telegraph, £10.1 millions.

Conversion Rate Slower

Conversion of securities to lower rates of interest proceeded further during the past six months, but at a pace much slower than in previous years. Thus conversion issues for the first half of the year are reported by the Economist at 167.5 millions in 1934, 101 millions in 1935, 84.3 millions in 1936, and only 43.7 millions in the current year, of which half was accounted for by one transaction.

It appears also that borrowers are now wishful to pass the risk on to the lenders, whereas during the earlier part of the recovery they wished to borrow at a fixed interest and preserve the prospect of rising income for themselves. In the first half of 1935, 65 millions of a total 120 millions of company issues were for ordinary shares; in 1936 ordinary shares accounted for 88 millions out of a total of 123 millions, and in 1937 for 119 millions out of a total 155 millions.

Argument over the trade cycle, and the probability of an early slump in England, is continuing, and opinion is beginning to divide itself into recognizable groups. Academic and professional economists see a depression ahead, unless plans are made now to provide compensating public works, which may or may not be effective. Some time ago I discussed Colin Clarke's analysis based on his estimates of national income. Mr. R. F. Harrod has added his voice in a couple of articles in the Manchcester Guardian. He is at pains in these articles to reply to what seems to be the official political attitude, although not necessarily the attitude of our mute and anonymous civil servants.

No Ordinary Depression

This official attitude is composed of two elements. First, the last slump was not an ordinary trade depression, but the aftermath of the extraordinary post-war conditions. Second, government control of money, capital markets, foreign lending, and government borrowing for rearmament are sufficient to guarantee a continuous prosperity. As an afterthought it is added that if there should be an impending recession, industry had better do something about it by looking for foreign markets and reviving international trade.

Mr. Harrod demolishes the argument that the last depression is a war phenomenon, sees it as an example of the normal instability of the modern industrial system, recommends that preparations should now be made for a government public works program to take up the slack which will soon appear in private economic activity, and finds the reluctance of the government to do anything of the sort almost a guarantee that depression will come.

Industry is unable to make up its mind, but sees trouble ahead in the shape of rising costs, upon which I have previously commented in this column. Recently a number of cases have come to my notice in which manufacturers have had to protect themselves from heavy losses, if not bankruptcy, by getting the consent of their customers to tear up existing contracts and revise upwards the previously determined prices.

Building Boom Is Seen Continuing For Next 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A sound basis for the restoration of prosperity is seen by Brookmire Corp. in the indicated building expansion over the next five years. The report points out that building expansion is likely to continue into the early 1940s by historical precedent and prevailing economic forces.

History shows that wide swings feature the residential building cycle, and while the 95 per cent drop in residential building since the previous peak year in 1925 meant severe depression in 1932, it also indicated the storing up of a vast amount of work to be done in the future. This same postponement of necessary building has occurred time after time in years past after long sweeps downward which characterize the building cycle.

Cycle Swings Up

Upward swings of the building cycle, occurring now, and which always endure for a long period, i. e., an average of nearly 10 years, and several factors indicate that today the accumulation of deferred demand marking the current period is, if anything, greater than usual.

For example, never before in recorded history have marriages, a significant source of building demand, fallen so sharply as the table indicates they did in the recent depression.

New Depression Bit Marriages	
1929	1,233,000
1930	1,127,000
1931	1,061,000
1932	982,000
1933	1,099,000
1934	1,302,000
1935	1,327,000

A second influence of importance to expansion in building is the drift of population from farms to the cities, bringing increased demand for living space in the cities. A notable increase in this movement has been evidenced in recent years.

New Population Movement		
	From Cities to Farms	From Farms to Cities
1929		477,000
1930		312,000
1931		20,000
1932	366,000	
1933		281,000
1934		351,000
1935		386,000
1936		447,000

Thirdly, "doubling up" of families was unusually widespread in the last depression, and since this is only a temporary expedient, these families again seek separate quarters as soon as their financial status permits.

Building Demand Up

The above factors are being rapidly translated into true economic demand and can be demonstrated in many ways such as; a marked decrease in vacancies, a substantial gain in real estate transfers, and the following summary of reports from real estate boards:

Residential Supply—Demand Situation	Single Fam. Dwellings Cities Reporting		Apartments Cities Reporting	
July	Ovrbldg.	Short'e	Ovrbldg.	Short'e
1933	41%	10%	28%	6%
1933	16	12	36	5
1934	4	49	14	20
1935	2	69	6	29
1936	1	76	4	45
1937	0	73	3	58

The decisive turn came in 1934, when the single family dwellings showed 49 per cent of the cities reporting shortage, against only 4 per cent reporting over-building. Apartment shortage became pronounced in 1935-36. New building revived in 1935 and rents have climbed persistently since that time.

Rising rents, representing the return on real estate, naturally mean that new construction is becoming more profitable—assuming that the cost of erecting buildings is not going up faster.

Costs of Building a "Standard House" Six Months			
	Ago	Now	% Rise
Chicago	$6825	$7280	+ 6.4%
Philadelphia	5010	5944	+18.6
Pittsburgh	5920	6730	+13.7
Cleveland	6213	6756	+ 8.7
Milwaukee	6081	6780	+11.5

(Compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board)

Through 1935 and 1936 when costs were either declining or advancing only slowly, residential building activity was advancing notably. Material prices are today tending to become cheaper, and in addition, reductions are occurring in financing costs—with Government agencies setting the pace, with increasing amounts of private funds pressing for investment from savings and loan associations, life insurance companies, savings banks, and others.

Textile Industry's Prospects Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prospects for the textile industry are in the ascendency for the second half of 1937, following a record rate of activity during the first six months of the year, says Textile World. That publication's index of textile mill activity for the first six months of 1937 shows a rate approximately 25 per cent above the corresponding period of 1936, and 35 per cent above the first half of a "normal" year (1924-31 average).

This remarkable gain has not been confined to any one division. Each fiber has registered an increase in consumption thus far this year as compared with last: Cotton is 26 per cent up; wool 20 per cent up, silk 15 per cent up and rayon 14 per cent up. Despite this record activity, there is indication of a further expansion in demand for textiles this coming fall, adds the survey, which senses a favorable trend, promising to allay the apprehension of those who have expected over-production and a glutted market.

Retail Prices Continue Climb

NEW YORK (AP)—The advance in retail prices which began on Aug. 1, 1936, has continued since then uninterrupted, according to the Retail Price Index of the Fairchild Publications. Prices on August 1 gained .3 of 1 per cent as compared with July 1. The Index was at the highest point since March 1, 1931, but still 17 per cent below the 1929 level.

Philippine Sugar Import 81.4 P. C. of Annual Quota

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Customs Bureau reports imports of refined sugar under provisions of the Philippine Independence Act totaled 91,130,615 pounds during the first seven months of this year, or 81.4 per cent of the annual quota for the islands.

Imports of unrefined sugar totaled 1,180,009,165 pounds, or 65.3 per cent of the annual quota. Coconut oil imports aggregated 189,071,763 pounds, or 42.3 per cent of the quota.

New Life Insurance 7 Months Up 7.5 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, in its monthly report to the Department of Commerce, said new life insurance production for the first seven months of 1937 was 7.5 per cent greater than in the like period of last year.

The amount for July was .2 of one per cent under July, 1936.

The report includes the business of 40 companies with 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

Total new business for the seven months was $5,505,941,000 against $5,122,778,000 for the first seven months of 1936; and the total new business for July was $743,716,000 against $749,491,000 for July, 1936.

Cotton Consumed In Year Shatters Previous Records

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reports that cotton consumed during the cotton year of 1936-37, which ended July 31, totaled 7,944,803 bales, breaking all previous records.

Heaviest consumption in any year previously was 7,189,585 bales in 1926-27. Last year 6,351,160 bales were consumed.

The year's carryover—cotton on hand at the end of the year—was 4,497,505 bales, compared with 5,409,389 bales a year ago, 7,208,477 two years ago, 9,677,754 in 1932, and 4,530,429 in 1930.

The total supply for the year was 17,900,009 bales, compared with 17,730,424 in the previous year, 23,169,405 for 1932, the largest on record, and 12,725,286 for 1924.

The supply comprised cotton on hand Aug. 1, 1936—the carryover—totaling 5,409,389 bales, net imports of foreign cotton totaling 247,391 bales, and ginnings during the year ended July 31 totaling 12,243,229 bales.

Distribution for the year included, besides consumption and the carryover, net exports of 5,432,668 bales and 45,000 bales destroyed.

Stocks on linters Aug. 1, 1936, were 266,517 running bales; imports 50,000 bales (partly estimated); exports, 270,400 bales; consumption, 817,302 bales; destroyed, 1000 bales, and stocks July 31, 1937, were 373,746 bales.

Utah, Idaho, Colorado Farmers' Status Is Found Much Better

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Improvement of general business conditions in Utah, Idaho and Colorado is due to the improved position of the farmer, according to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in its latest market survey.

Devoted to the three-State area and its 2,000,000 residents, the survey found the farmer's present better position was brought about by better climatic conditions, increased moisture, better irrigation facilities and improved methods of operation and marketing. The survey was drawn up to aid Los Angeles County manufacturers and distributors in exploiting commerce in the central portion of the "empire" of 12 western states.

Wholesale trade in the three states, the survey found, amounted to $560,766,000 in 1935, an average increase over 1934 of 61.7 per cent. Retail trade was listed as $74,824,000, an average increase of 16.3 per cent.

Improved prices of tree, field and truck crops, livestock and wool brought $213,500,000 in 1935, an increase of 17.8 per cent, according to M. J. Brown, trade commissioner, who toured the area.

As compared with California's $2485, the buying income per family in 1936 in the three states amounted to $2092, with the national average $2240, the survey tabulated.

Improvement in mining was felt in new roads, better methods and increased prices of metals, which stimulated reopening of many old properties. Quoting the United States Department of Commerce, the survey summed up the value of production of gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and coal as $61,538,556 in 1935.

"Wholesale and retail trade as a whole are well ahead of last year, with merchants optimistic as to conditions during the remainder of 1937," declared the survey, which was filed by Harold W. Wright, manager of the domestic trade department of the Chamber, with the County Board of Supervisors.

Toronto Better Business Bureau Expands Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During six months of 1937, the Toronto Better Business Bureau, Inc., sent 1392 written reports to members and dealt with 1081 inquiries and complaints from the public, according to a recently issued bulletin, which urged the need for more bureaus in Canada following the discovery of several "rackets" in communities throughout the Dominion where there is no organization equipped to expose them. The local bureau is constantly in communication with one or more of the 57 bureaus in the United States and Canada giving and receiving information regarding new enterprises and companies.

During the half-year period, 26 radio talks were given containing warnings of the latest subterfuges. 12 general and three financial bulletins were issued, 22 addresses given before clubs and organizations, and items put in local and out-of-town papers and trade publications. More and more firms are joining the organization here, 82 concerns having joined in the six months.

Higher Farm Wage Rates Seen Likely During Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Experts of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in expecting a further advance in farm wages over the next year, point out that farm compensation usually has risen gradually in response to increases in the prices of farm products and to increases in farm income. But these wage rates have not yet fully reflected the advances in farm prices and incomes in the last few years, it is declared.

Wages paid by farmers on July 1, last, were still low in comparison with prices received for farm products, although they were about 14 per cent above rates paid at the same season last year.

"Wage rates paid by farmers have not, as a rule, changed simultaneously with prices of farm products during the last 25 years," the bureau says, "but have tended to respond more slowly to changes in economic conditions. A moderate increase in prices, however, has usually been followed by an upturn in farm wage rates from 6 months to a year later."

Except for seasonal variation, the trend of farm wages has been continuously upward for four years. The rate of increase shows no sign of slackening, and farm wage rates are now 58 per cent higher than in July, 1933.

Unless a general decline in farm prices should occur, the farm economists expect the following factors to cause a further increase in farm wage rates: (1) Farm wage rates are still relatively low when compared with either the prices of farm products or the incomes of farmers. (2) Judged by pre-depression standards, farm wages are still low compared with wage rates in non-agricultural occupations. (3) The increase in crop production, as compared with recent years, will tend to increase the amount of labor required on the farms. (4) Purchases of labor-saving farm machinery have increased markedly, making for an increase in the productivity of labor and tending to prevent substitution of unskilled for skilled labor. (5) The increase in industrial employment has drawn much of the surplus labor away from agricultural areas and is beginning to draw men and boys away from the less efficient farms.

U. S. Gold Imports For Aug. 6 Week Total $32,236,394

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Commerce Department reports gold imports aggregated $32,236,394 during the week ended Aug. 6.

The total, of w[illegible] $13,751,627 came from Japan, compared with $23,962,582 in the previous week.

Silver imports totaled $1,151,493 and $704,075 for the respective weeks.

Gold and silver exports were negligible.

Work and Pay Rolls In Steel Trade Off

NEW YORK (AP)—June employment and pay rolls in the steel industry declined sharply from May levels as a result of strikes prevailing for a large part of the month in four major companies, it was reported by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Employees in June averaged 556,000 compared with 595,000 in May, and June pay rolls totaled $87,520,000 against $92,931,000 in May. The June figures, however, were still above June a year ago, which showed employment of 498,000 and pay rolls of $62,991,000.

Average hourly earnings in June were 87.7 cents, compared with 86.6 in May and 66.9 a year ago.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Green Hill Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Prices for Steers Reach Highest Since Late in 1928

Weekly Livestock Review

CHICAGO — Strictly grainfed steers and yearlings advanced again in the livestock market here, during the last week, and other grades held mostly steady. The top on well finished steers reached $17.60, the highest since November, 1928. Hogs, meanwhile, dropped back from the highest price basis since 1926. Spring lambs advanced mildly despite increased aggregate numbers and dulness in the dressed trade.

The advance on steers and yearlings centered in offerings grading well up in good to prime; these advanced 25-50c. Most other steer offerings held about in line with the end of last week in a rather lively trade. In addition to the top at $17.60 being highest since November, 1928, the next highest price was $17.50, this being paid for lightweight steers while best 875 lb. yearlings stopped at the $17.00 line. Heifer yearlings sold as high as $16.25, with shipper demand very broad on all steers and yearlings of value to sell at $15.00 upward.

Most shortfed steers cleared within $13.00-14.50 limits, grass offerings going on killer account in sizable numbers at $10.50-12.50, while thin stockers were selling at $8.50 downward to $6.40. Fed heifers in many instances looked strong to 25c higher, but grassy kinds frequently ruled 50 lower.

Grass cows sold 25-50c off, cutter grades largely steady but active, and bulls and vealers mostly steady, a feature of the week's trade being the first sizable shipments of northwestern grass cattle this season, most such shipments consisting of cows and heifers.

Compared with the end of last week most light lights and pigs lost 25-50c, while heavier hogs and packing sows closed mostly 15-25c lower. The late top in the hog trade was at $13.50 as compared with $13.70 at the high time of the week, this week's top standing only a nickel below the highest paid at Chicago since 1926.

The closing bulk on good to choice 180-230 lb. averages was at $13.15-13.45, 150-170 lb. kinds finishing at $12.50 to 13.35, and 240-300 lb. butchers at $12.25-13.20. A few choice strongweight pigs were still earning $12.25-12.75, and most good packing sows closed at $11.25-11.90, limited numbers of the best lightweights selling at $12.00-12.10.

Spring lambs closed steady to 15c higher than at the end of last week, while slaughter sheep dropped 25-50c, the week's top spring lambs standing at $11.50, and the bulk of native offerings at $11.00-11.25. The few westerns sold locally turned at $11.00-11.15 and top slaughter ewes dropped from $5.75 early in the week to $5.50 at the close.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—We look upon the action of the market as adding substance to our belief that extended sidewise movement which prevailed during the past three weeks has represented a period of accumulation prior to a sustained resumption of the uptrend which, in our opinion, is now definitely under way.

Thomson & McKinnon, New York—Despite the Washington uncertainties and the blackening war clouds in the Far East, we retain our feeling of friendliness for representative stocks bought and held with a view towards the promising business outlook for the autumn.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—Many, it may be fair to say a large majority of, concerns have reported earnings for the first half of 1937 well above the figures for a corresponding period of 1936. Unless stocks were much overvalued a year ago, does it not seem that current prices fail to register adequately the increased earning power which has developed in the recent past?

Henry Clews & Co., New York—The series of sidewise movements that have been seen have doubtless corrected any unsound technical situation and it may be that after Congress ceases its labors more active markets at advancing prices will be seen and that would-be purchasers may be compelled to pay higher prices for their stocks rather than have an opportunity of making such purchases on setbacks.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	-%
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
8ar silver	44⅝c	44⅝c	44⅝c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	⅜@1	⅜@1	⅜@1
TimeMoney	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜%	½@ ⅜%	½@ ⅜%
60 days	½@ ⅜%	½@ ⅜%	½@ ⅜%
90 days	½@ ⅜%	½@ ⅜%	½@ ⅜%
4 months	⅝@ ½%	⅝@ ½%	⅝@ ½%
5-6 months	⅝@ ½%	⅝@ ½%	⅝@ ½%

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅜%	⅜%	⅜%
Call money	1%	1%	1%
Bar silver	20d	19⅞d	19⅝d
Bar gold	139s 6d	139s 5d	138s 4d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	2	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Montevideo	4
New York	2	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2	Rome	5
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	8½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	2.92
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4½	Warsaw	5
Indarest	4		

American Maize Co, Net Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—American Maize-Products Co., manufacturer of refined corn products, with a plant at Roby, Ind., reports a net loss for the six months ended June 30, last, of $229,285, compared with a net profit of $369,528 in the like 1936 period.

Business Analysis Forecasts Increased Trade in the Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It becomes increasingly evident as the summer weeks go by without any evidence of the drastic declines which had been earlier feared that the second half year level of industrial production will compare favorably with the high totals reached in the first six months, says the Standard Statistics Company. That service's index of industrial production as now estimated for August stands nearly 5 per cent higher than the index for the same month last year, and is expected to mark the low point for 1937.

Steel Outlook Good

The steel industry continues to provide the best picture of the industrial situation. Resumption of work at the various middle western mills which had been closed by strikes permitted the recent recovery of operations to around 85 per cent of capacity, which, averaged with the low rate of operations early in the month, brought the July figure to 78.5, compared with 74.5 for June.

The Standard Statistics Company index of commodity prices for July 31, at 91.54 stands not far from its 1937 high, having recovered irregularly since the reaction last spring when Administration warnings and the deflationary scare precipitated a sharp decline. Moreover, the index has held up well recently in the face of marked weakness in cotton and corn and moderate declines in most other farm products except wheat.

Business Figures

Following are comparisons of significant business figures with estimates for the current month where feasible:

	Estimates Aug. 1937	July 1937	June 1937	July 1936
Steel output (per cent of capacity)	75.0	*78.5	74.5	67.6
Auto production (U. S. & Canada, 1000 cars)	310.0	*438.0	521.1	451.2
Bldg contracts awarded (F. W. Dodge, million dollars)	290.0	*300.0	318.1	294.8
†Production index** (1926 equals 100)	95.0	*99.8	99.3	91.8
Electric power output (daily, million KWH)	348.0	*343.8	327.1	312.3
Carloadings (average weekly, 1000 cars)	785	*750	756	715
†Commodity price index 1926 equals 100)		91.54	89.25	77.25
†Farm price index (1926 equals 100)		93.48	90.99	80.01
New York Stock Exchange sales (million shares)		20.72	16.44	34.79
†Stock price index (419 stocks, 1926 equals 100)		117.8	113.6	109.2
*Bond price index (dollars per $100 bond)		95.3	96.0*	97.1
†Bank debits index (excluding New York City, 1920-1924 equals 100)		*113	113	104
Commercial loans (reporting member banks, million dollars)		*6,350	6,396	5,132
Excess reserves (Fed. Res. mem. bks., million dollars)		880	844	2,903

**Adjusted for seasonal variation. *Estimated by Standard Statistics Co. †Standard Statistics Company indexes.

As may be noted in the table above, carloadings are expected to be up some 5 per cent in August as the harvest movement commences to get under way.

Stock Prices Rise

Stock prices registered a gain over the month. Sales on the New York Stock Exchange totaled slightly higher than in June, although 40 per cent under the total of July, 1936.

Bank debits for July are estimated at just a trifle higher than in June and some 9 per cent over the figures of a year earlier. Commercial loans were a little higher at the end of July as were also excess reserves of Federal Reserve Member banks.

Canada Maple Syrup Output Decade's Low

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canada's maple syrup and maple sugar production last spring was the lowest in the last 10 years, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Output of maple sugar was estimated at 4,413,137 pounds valued at $542,241 compared with 9,231,803 at $1,058,062 in 1936. Maple syrup production was 1,232,069 gallons at $1,720,801 compared with 2,022,719 at $2,655,719.

World Trade Still Pursuing Upward Path, Says League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The world continues to climb out of depression.

Some measure of the improvement taking place is afforded by statistics recently issued by the League of Nations.

Shipbuilding in the first half of 1937, at 1,200,000 gross tons launched, was 385,500 tons, or 39 per cent, more than in the corresponding months a year ago.

Tonnage under construction at the end of June was 28 per cent more than in December, 1926, and 48 per cent ahead of that of a year ago.

Present day visible gold reserves held by the central monetary institutions have increased since December by 725,000,000 gold dollars.

Commodity prices meanwhile have grown. Comparing the end of June, 1937, with May, 1936, wheat was up 76 per cent, gas coal by 60 per cent, copper, 54 per cent, zinc 49 per cent, lead 45 per cent, iron 44 per cent, rubber 29 per cent, tin 25 per cent, steel 19 per cent, petroleum 14 per cent, wool 9 per cent, steam coal 8 per cent and cotton 6 per cent.

How much headway has still to be made up in world trade is indicated by the league's review for 1936. This shows that the gold value of this trade for that year was little over one third (37.3 per cent) of that of 1929. The value, however, is increasing. In the first quarter of 1937 it was higher than in the corresponding period of 1936 by 18 per cent. In quantity, world trade is less behind, having been in 1926 only between 14 and 15 per cent less than in 1929.

Business Personals

Jewel Tea Co., Inc., anpounces that F. J. Lunding has been appointed merchandise manager of Jewel Food Stores, effective Aug. 14. He succeeded W. S. Jamieson, who resigned recently.

Election of Andrew Dunlap of Sinclair, Dunlap & Co. to membership on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange has been approved by the governing board of the exchange, it is announced by James W. Elliott, exchange managing secretary. Sinclair, Dunlap & Co. is a newly organized firm engaged in the general investment business with offices at 210 West Seventh street, Los Angeles.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company has elected these to the board of directors: W. Gibson Carey Jr., president, Yale & Towne Company; George W. Merck, president, Merck & Co.; Norman F. S. Russell, president, United States Pipe & Foundry Company.

Erratic Price Fluctuations In Wheat During Past Week

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Bearish crop estimates by the United States Government were offset in a large measure by equally bullish Canadian crop forecasts, with the result that price fluctuations the past few days have been decidedly erratic and choppy.

Following the announcement of the official forecasts for August in this country prices receded sharply, but on the declines absorption has been active, and quick upturns at Winnipeg of sizable proportions furnished the incentive for enough buying to cause rallies here.

The American crop of wheat is placed officially at 890,000,000 bushels, of which 688,000,000 bushels was winter wheat. Both on winter and on spring wheat the Government was higher than the average of private estimates. Much low-grade wheat will bring the crop down materially in actual bread-making value. Receipts continue extremely heavy compared to normal, although the movement has dropped sharply from the high time, and hedging still affords a bar to any big upturn here. Considering the enormous quantity of wheat that has been marketed the past few weeks, the general opinion is that it has been well absorbed, especially as buyers have had little help from foreigners in the way of export sales.

Canadian Outlook

The Canadian crop has shown little improvement, and the condition was placed at 35 by the Government against 51 a year ago, and in Saskatchewan the crop disaster has been the worst ever known. The condition figure has been variously construed, estimates ranging from 116,000,000 bushels to 145,000,000 bushels for Canadian spring wheat. In any event, the crop will be small and the exportable surplus also will be light, as the carryover, including the amount in bond in the United States, is only 37,000,000 bushels, against 108,000,000 bushels a year ago.

European importers have continued generally indifferent, although world's shipments are light and supplies of foreign wheat are decreasing. Native wheat is now available abroad, and apparently is going into consumption rapidly, and unusually early. Theoretically, Europe will need much American wheat, but the buying movement is slow in getting under way.

The situation in the southern hemisphere is unfavorable, as drought conditions have continued for another week in both Argentina and Australia, with only mild relief in the shape of scattered showers. If the drought continues much longer, the buying apathy abroad is likely to be shaken, as the outcome of the southern crop will be of tremendous importance this year. Neither Argentina nor Australia will have any carryover of importance, and should small crops ensue the world supply and demand situation would be decidedly tight.

Corn Prices Lower

Corn prices were lowered materially the past few days as conditions were more favorable, showers being quite general, while the September was affected by purchases of new crop white corn in Texas to come here, presumably for mixing purposes. The general crop prospect is fine, and while some sections are dry, the areas affected are small compared to the territory of good promise. Cash trade is quiet.

Argentina is still shipping corn to this country, 811,000 bushels the past week, which stresses the fact that our supplies are so light. Visible stocks showed a good decrease. The August crop forecast was for a yield of 2,659,000,000 bushels, which assures a big supply for the coming season. The farm feed situation is much easier as the result of generous crops of other feed grains and of hay.

Oats and rye have been depressed to levels where there is fair support on the dips, although these grains are affected by the heavy current movement.

Freight Carloadings 5.7 Per Cent Ahead Of Like 1936 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports 769,706 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 7.

This was a decrease of 12,954 cars, or 1.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week, an increase of 41,335, or 5.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 187,629, or 32.2 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk.	—Dec. From— Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Miscellaneous frgt.	303,594	4,039	*14,471
Less-than-carlot merchandise	188,369	*1,553	*2,647
Coal	111,604	7,119	3,020
Grain and grain products	46,318	5,314	128
Western districts	29,902	2,198	440
Livestock	13,837	*2,249	1,180
Western districts	10,327	*2,227	1,127
Forest products	41,144	1,626	*5,961
Ore	75,833	*1,880	*21,327
Coke	9,707	538	*1,257

*Increase.

What Stocks Did
By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	324	427
Declines	166	166
Unchanged	151	174
Total issues	641	767

Good Earnings Gain Expected for Steel Industry This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The steel and iron industry is expected to show good earnings gains for the full current year, according to Poor's Stock Reports.

During the first half of 1937, continues the report, earnings of 20 companies rose 202 per cent over the like 1936 interval. It is noteworthy that this improvement was registered despite strikes during the second quarter. While the increase in the second quarter was less marked, it still exceeded 100 per cent.

"Indications are that the peak of labor troubles has been passed for the short term," states the report. "No serious troubles are anticipated before fall. July operations in the industry maintained a favorable level. Steel ingot production for the month averaged 80 per cent of capacity, as compared with 76 per cent in June and 70 per cent in July a year ago. The contraseasonal July improvement reflected the resumption of work at the plants affected by the strike.

"Although recent buying in some instances has not been enough to support present schedules, unfilled orders are generally considered sufficiently large to maintain operations at current levels until fall buying gets under way. The outstanding factors favoring the steel industry are: prospects for continued high production rates in the automobile industry, strong demand for farm equipment, rising long-term trend of business construction, anticipated demand for railroad equipment, and the enlarged shipbuilding program."

Loans to Brokers Drop $32,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,143,000,000.

The week ended Aug. 11, and the total represented a decrease of $32,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $943,000,000.

Missouri's Tax Receipts Boosted By 'Good Times'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Tax receipts in Missouri for the first six months of 1937 were more than $3,000,000 greater than collections for the similar period last year. Total collections in the first half this year were $30,692,186, compared with $27,184,939 for the first six months in 1936.

Attributing the upturn to "better times generally over the State," Treasurer Robert W. Winn said the greatest advances were apparent in three brackets—sales tax, income tax and gasoline tax. Losses were sustained in two divisions—3.2 beer licenses and county collectors' tax revenue.

Mr. Winn reported that the 1 per cent sales tax, which was supplanted by a 2 per cent levy July 1, yielded almost $750,000 more in 1937 than it did in 1936. This year, he said, $6,217,759 was collected during the first six months, as compared with $5,565,805 for a similar period last year. Collections in that bracket are expected to be virtually doubled because of the heavier sales levy for the remainder of the year.

Income tax collections showed an advance of nearly $2,000,000. Last year they were $5,043,272 during the first six months. This year, however, the total climbed to $6,531,392.

The gasoline tax yielded $5,410,128 this year, as compared with $5,043,272 for the first six months of 1936. The increase in motor vehicle fees was less asserted—from $4,477,033 in 1936 to $4,868,954 this year.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 14, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
8.75	Bos & Albany	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼
5.00	Bos Elev	60	59¾	60	59½
.50a	Copper Range	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
	East Gas & Fuel A	6	5¾	6	5¾
1.87½d	First N Strs	41¾	41¾	41¾	42
	Isle Royale	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
	Mass Util Assoc	3	3	3	3
2.00	Mergenthaler	44	44	44	43½
	Nat Tunnel	4¼	4	4	4¼
2.00a	Narr Rac A	8¼	8¼	8¼	7¾
	North Butte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.80b	Reece But H	24¼	24¼	24¼	
.70d	Torrington	37½	37½	37½	37¾
	Unit Gas	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	88	88	88	88
	Utah M & T	2½	2½	2½	2

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. d Paid or payable in 1937, no regular rate.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	1.13⅝	1.13⅞	1.11⅝	1.12	—.00⅝
Dec.	1.13⅝	1.13¾	1.12½	1.12¾	—.00¾
May	1.15	1.15¼	1.14¼	1.14⅝	—.00⅝
	Corn				
Sept.	.98	.99½	.97½	.98½	+.01
Dec.	.67½	.67½	.66¾	.66¾	+.00¾
May	.68¼	.68¼	.67⅝	.65⅞	+.00¼
	Oats				
Sept.	.29	.29¾	.29	.29	—.00⅛
Dec.	.29½	.29¾	.29½	.29¼	—
	Rye				
Sept.	.83¾	.84	.83¾	.83¾	+.00¾
Dec.	.80	.80½	.79½	.79¾	—.00⅛

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	10.54	10.64	10.48	10.48	+.02
Dec.	10.54	10.60	10.41	10.42	—.01
Jan.	10.65	10.68	10.50	10.50	+.02
Mar.	10.65	10.71	10.57	10.57	+.04
May	10.73	10.74	10.60	10.60	+.05
July	10.77	10.77	10.65	10.65	+.06

Tone at close steady.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	5.85	5.93	5.85	5.92	+.17
Jan	5.91	5.97	5.90	5.96	+.17
Mar	5.96	6.00	5.93	5.99	+.16
May	6.00	6.04	5.98	6.03	+.16

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe:		
Demand	$4.98⅛	$4.98⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.98⅛	4.98⅜	4.2397
France—franc	.0375	.0375	‡
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'ld—franc	.2294½	.2297	‡
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5514	.5514	‡
Sweden—krona	.2570	.2571	.4537
Norway—krone	.2505	.2506	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2226	.2226	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.009⅛	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887½	.2382
Cz'ch'slv—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0221	.0221	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0071	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
	South America		
Argentine—peso†	.3025	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0660	.0660	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0305	.0305	.2040
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5850†	.5850†	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2909	.2909	.8440
India—rupee	.3758	.3758	.6180
Java—florin	.5534	.5534	.6806
Hong King—dol	.3095	.3107	*
Shanghai—dol	.2956	.2950	*
Straits Settlmnts—dol	.5860	.5860	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012⅛	.5012⅛	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9997	.9998	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2780	.3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper peso.

Bower Roller Bearing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Bower Roller Bearing Co., Detroit, reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $742,311, before the federal surtax, equal to $2.47 a share, against $603,700 or $2.01 a share in the first half of 1936.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
3 3⅜s '43-40	105.25	105.26	105.26
30 3¼s '41	106.19	106.16	106.19
30 3¼s '45-43	106.25	106.24	106.24
15 3¼s '46-44	106.22	106.21	106.22
1 4s '54-44	112.16	112.16	112.16
1 2¾ '47-45	102.28	102.28	102.28
5 3⅛s '49-46	105.13	105.13	105.13
5 4¼s '52-47	116.23	116.23	116.23
18 2½s '53-49	98.25	98.21	98.25
28 2¾s '54-51	100.4	100.4	100.4
1 3s '55-51	103.8	103.8	103.8
16 2⅜s '60-55	101.1	100.31	100.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

15 3s '47-42	103.25	103.25	103.25
5 3s '49-44	102.28	102.28	102.28

Home Owners' Loan

12 2¾s '49-39	100.31	100.28	100.28
21 3s '52-44 reg	102.22	102.22	102.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
5 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	103½	103½	103½
1 Alb&Sus 3½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
500 Alleghany 5s '44	94¼	93½	94
1 Alleghany 5s '49	86	86	86
28 Allegh 5s '50 st	86	86	86
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	108½	108½	108½
2 Am&ForP 5s 2030	80	80	80
1 AmIGCh 5½s '49	107	107	107
11 Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111¾	111¾
14 Am T&T 3¾s '56	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98½	98½
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
1 AT&SF gn 4s '95 st	105	105	105
11 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	113	113	113
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	113	113	113
3 Atl & Birm 4s '33	29	29	29
1 A C Line 1st4s '52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 ACL cv 5s '52	94½	94½	94½
6 A C Line 4½s '64	92	91½	92
10 A C Line 5s '45	104½	104½	104½
10 Atl & Dan 1st4s '48	47	46½	46½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	45¾	45¾	45¾
50 B&O 5s '95	90	90	90
10 B&O 1st 5s '48	109½	109½	109½
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	78¼	77¾	77½
2 B&O 5s '96 F	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 B&O cv 4½s '60	68½	68	68½
24 B&O cv 5s '60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 B&O 6s '48	100	99¾	100
5 B&O 5s SW '50	100	99¾	100
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
16 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Boston & Me 5s '67	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 BostConMills 6½s '34	23	23	23
4 Bkly City RR 5s '41	74½	74½	74½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Bkly Un El 5s '50	101½	101½	101½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Buf R&G 4½s	79	79	79¼
1 Cal 2Pack 5s '48	104	104	104
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	116½	116½	116½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Aug	119½	119½	119½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Can Pac 5s '44	114¾	114¾	114¾
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	103	102¾	103
8 Can Pac 4s perp	95	95	95
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	15½	15	15½
6 Cent Pac 1st G 5s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
21 CenPac 5s '60	94¾	94¾	94¾
16 Cen R R N J 5s '87	50¼	50	50¼
4 Champ P&P 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	97½	97½	97½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98	98	98
49 C&Q 4½s '77	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 C&Q 4½s '77	112	112	112
11 CB& 2½s Ill 49	109½	108¾	109½
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	32	31½	31½
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51ct	30½	30	30½
18 Chic Gt2West 4s '59	10	9¾	9¾
6 Chi I & L 5s '66	14	14	14
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	50¼	50	50
33 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	25¾	25	25¾
47 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	8¾	8	8¾
31 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	16¾	16	16¾
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24½	24½	24½
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	33½	33½	33½
2 CRI & P 4½s '52A	18	17¾	17¾
22 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11¾	11	11
7 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	18⅛	18	18
10 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Childs Co 5s '43	87	87	87
1 Clev Elec Ill 4½s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Cleve TerTerm4½s '77C	103¼	103	103
5 Col & So 4½s '80	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
4 Columbia G 5s '52 May	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Columbia G 5s 1981	100	100	100
4 Coml Cred 3½s4 '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 Con Edis 2¼s '44	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '35	106	106	106
8 Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Container 4s '46	101½	101½	101½
4 Crane Co 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
15 Crown Cork 4s '56	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Cuba RR 7½s '46	61	61	61
6 Cuba RR 5s '52	51½	51	51
6 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105¾	105	105
3 D & Hud rf4½s '43	87	87	86⅞
4 D & R G 4s '36	27	26¾	26¾
1 D & R G W 5s '55	15	15	15
3 D & R G W 5s stAsd	14¾	14	14
8 D & R G W 5s '78	14	14	14
3 Duluth S&A 5s '37	42½	42	42
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
55 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 El Paso NG 4½s '51	102	102	102
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Erie 1st 5s '96	78	78	78
20 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
21 Fla E Cst 5s '74	14¾	14	14
6 Fla Can Pen 5s '45	12	12	12
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Gen Mot Ac 4s '46	103½	103½	103½
20 Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	102	102	102
11 Goodrich 4½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Grays2Pt Term 5s '47	99	99	99
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	113½	113½	113½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 'D'	108½	108½	108½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '61 E	101½	101½	101½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 B	101	101	101
3 G Bay & W 6s D	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Hud&Manh 5½s '57	98	98	98
1 Hud&Manh 5½s '59	100½	100½	100½
1 Gulf St Util 4s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
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11 Hudson Ry 5s '57	78	76½	78
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101	101	101
3 Sou Pac 4½s '81	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 So Pac 4½s '68	83½	83½	83½
7 So Pac 3½s '46	100	99¾	99

New Italian Warship Claimed Potentially Most Powerful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy now claims to have potentially the most powerful warship afloat. It is the Vittorio Veneto, the giant battleship of 35,000 tons which was launched at Trieste, July 25.

Another capital ship of similar displacement, the Littorio, is in course of construction at Genoa and will be launched in the near future. When these two Italian war vessels are completed—the first will be ready for sea in about two years' time—no ship possessed by any navy today will be able to meet them on anything like equal terms.

Signor Mussolini belongs to the class of statesmen who believes that the naval arm will for a long time to come be the index of the martial power of a nation. For many years the Duce has been intent on building a strong navy. The conquest of the Ethiopian Empire has increased Italy's liabilities upon the sea, and she now evidently aims at becoming the strongest naval power in the Mediterranean.

Sponsoring the naval estimates for the current financial year Admiral Cavagnari, the under-secretary for the Navy, has announced approximate increases in Italy's battle-cruiser strength and in other naval categories, and has declared that the Italian fleet must henceforth "owing to the probable nature of future wars, become an oceanic navy, capable of operating on the high seas."

The decision to transform the Italian fleet from a Mediterranean into an ocean navy was defined by Admiral Cavagnari as "the most important change that must now characterize our naval program in the near future."

Interest in Other Oceans

The conquest of an empire outside the Mediterranean has forced Italy to alter her naval policy. Italy must now envisage the possibility of having to defend interests in other oceans. She must therefore increase her naval forces and strengthen her naval bases. One other factor which must not be overlooked in examining Italy's present naval position is the greatly increased range of aircraft.

As is known, Italy has concentrated large air forces in Tripolitania, Sicily, Sardinia and in the Dodecannese, and she believes she is in a position to control the Mediterranean routes. On the other hand, if a blockade were to be established against her at Gibraltar, the Straits, and the Suez Canal, she could break it only by her battle fleet. Hence the need is felt for Italy to have a navy strong enough to operate not only in the Mediterranean but in the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

Since Italy will not be able for a considerable time, if ever, to defend simultaneously both the eastern and western approaches of the Mediterranean, she is establishing naval bases in the Red Sea and on the Indian Ocean. It is significant that Eritrea, which has been under Italian rule for over half a century and has always been governed by a civil or military governor, has been placed for the first time under the command of a naval officer.

Two of Italy's capital ships built before the World War have recently been extensively reconstructed; and their displacement, armament and machinery have been altered. They may now be considered as new ships. Their tonnage is 22,400 and their speed is reported to have been increased from 22 to 30 knots.

Two other pre-war battleships, the Duilio and Doria, are also being modernized. Keels of the two capital ships, the Vittorio Veneto and the Littorio, were laid down in October, 1934. They are to have nine 15-inch guns, and engines of 125,000 horsepower, which will mean a speed of more than 30 knots.

19 Italian Cruisers

Italy has 19 cruisers, of which seven have a displacement of 10,000 tons, and 12 a tonnage varying from 5000 to 8000. The former cruisers of the Trento, Zara and Bolzano classes are powerfully armed with eight-inch guns, and are reputed to reach in some cases to 39 knots. The other cruisers, known as the Condottieri type, have in many cases exceeded 40 knots on trial. They are very lightly built, having light six-inch guns.

Italy, moreover, possesses seven old cruisers, 20 flotilla leaders, and 42 completed destroyers. There are numerous torpedo boats in construction. She also has a large number of small motor torpedo boats.

Italy is very strong in submarines. Including the 20 new boats which are being laid down this year, her total is 108. They are almost all modern and very strongly built, and one of them reached the record depth of 400 feet in diving trials.

King Asks Alberta For Court Test Of Social Credit

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 12 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has communicated a request to Premier William Aberhart of Alberta for co-operation in testing in the courts the newest Alberta social credit legislation.

Yesterday Prime Minister King for the first time broke the silence he and other members of the Cabinet have maintained on the Alberta situation since the new legislation was introduced and passed in the legislature at Edmonton last week.

He announced he had sent Premier Aberhart a telegram saying Ernest LaPointe, Minister of Justice, was considering three Alberta acts, including the one which would require all bank managers and bank employees to obtain licenses from the Alberta government.

Ask Early Hearing

Before laying the question before the cabinet Mr. King wanted to know if Mr. Aberhart would facilitate a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada to test the validity of the three measures and whether the Alberta government would undertake to refrain from enforcing the new laws pending a judicial determination.

In the normal course of events the Supreme Court of Canada will not be in session before October and Mr. King said an effort would be made to secure an early hearing should Premier Aberhart fall in with his suggestion.

The three Alberta acts referred to in Prime Minister King's telegram are the act to require bank managers and bank employees to obtain licenses, the act to prevent bank employees from bringing actions in Alberta courts if they fail to obtain licenses and the act to prohibit the testing of any Alberta statute in the courts of Alberta without consent of the Alberta government.

Constitutionality in Doubt

The reference of the Supreme Court would be to determine whether the Alberta Legislature under the constitution had power to enact the three measures. The one requiring bank employees to take out licenses is designed to give the Alberta government through the Social Credit Board control over banking in Alberta.

Mental Causes of Road Mishaps

(Continued from Page 1)

current issue of Public Safety, organ of the National Safety Council.

"Only in this way is it possible to help the driver unravel his twisted misunderstandings and prejudices and to attain the primary objective of the clinic, which is to afford the driver an insight into his responsibility in the traffic pattern of his city."

Solicitous officials ask the offender questions designed to show him the cause of his errors. Here are some typical ones:

"Were you alone in your car at the time?

"Were you in a hurry?

"Were you driving the car you ordinarily drive?

"Were you aware that you were committing a violation?

"Were you worried about a home, family, or financial problem?"

From the answers given the Wichita police chief has found that traffic offenders get into trouble not only from defective vision and similar physical difficulties, but from a variety of wrong mental attitudes. He has classified a number of "cases" as follows:

"Those who are glaringly overconfident.

"Those who have inadequate knowledge of the motor vehicle ordinances.

"Those who know the ordinances but have insufficient comprehension of the reasons behind them.

"Those who believe that the ordinances do not apply to experienced drivers.

"Those who are inattentive to the business of driving because of distractions.

"Those who delude themselves with the idea that the police are concentrating an attack on them.

"Those who take the other fellow's driving too much for granted.

"Those who believe that a personal necessity, such as hurrying to make an appointment, is of more importance than the ordinances.

"Those who fail to adjust themselves from open road speeds to city speeds.

"Those who expect their vehicles to perform miracles in emergency situations."

Police Listen to Suggestions

The police officers find many ways of correcting these mistaken attitudes. One of them is to show the offenders the traffic accident spot map of the city and interest them in the problem of safety, at the same time pointing out to them their individual shortcomings and suggesting corrections. When violators turn the tables and suggest to the police department improvements they should make in traffic regulation, the police listen respectfully and consider their proposals. Occasionally some good ones are offered, said Chief Wilson.

Evanston, Ill., which preceded Wichita in establishing safety clinics, gives such examination only to those drivers who have more than two violations against them, relying on its safety school for general "re-education."

The National Safety Council warmly commends the clinic method, but points out that such examinations take time and that large cities may find it necessary to use group methods also to take care of their greater numbers of violators. But its staff believes the educational approach is the right one in handling most traffic violators.

Saskatchewan Sales Tax For Education in Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Saskatchewan's new two per cent sales tax designed to raise $1,500,000 for education in the province went into effect recently.

Exemptions to the act include bread, flour, milk and milk products, fresh meat, sugar, fresh poultry, water, coal, wood, newspapers, gasoline already taxed, farm implements and parts, grain and mill feeds, binder twine, fishing nets, agricultural and livestock produced within the province and sold by the producer, and railway equipment.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'The Firefly' as It Takes Jeanette MacDonald Adventuring With Music in Napoleonic Spain

Armored Car (Universal) — Melodrama about a bank guard on an armored car who loses his job when gangsters hold him up. So he joins the racketeers as the readiest means of bringing them to justice. Robert Wilcox, Judith Barrett, Cesar Romero. Adults.

Dance, Charlie, Dance (Warner)—Slender comedy based on George S. Kaufman's play, "The Butter and Egg Man." Stuart Erwin is now the small-town capitalist who broke into show-business and learned the tricks of the trade fast enough to turn the tables on his "benefactors" and get out with a tidy profit. Jean Muir, Glenda Farrell, Allen Jenkins. Young people and adults.

Firefly (MGM)—Operetta done on the lavish scale, with Friml's music set against imaginative backgrounds, a story of spies in Spain at the time of Napoleon's conquest, and an accompaniment of soldiers' choruses, marching men, and light romance. Generally agreeable. Allan Jones, Jeanette MacDonald, and Warren William. Family.

Reported Missing (Universal)—Aviation melodrama turning on an invention for control of planes, the crashes which followed its introduction, the discovery of the cause by an inventor who turned detective. William Gargan, Jean Rogers. Young people and adults.

They Gave Him a Gun (MGM)—War and its aftermath, with the movies discovering that instruction in arms may lead to lawlessness afterward. Franchot Tone is the weakling who turned to crime when the war was ended; Spencer Tracy, a sturdier doughboy; Gladys George, the woman they both admired. W. S. Van Dyke directed. Adults.

Thunder in the City (Columbia)—Satirical farce sending an American go-getter to England and mingling far fetched sentiment with humor as he bests them at the business of stock-promotion but finds himself ousted in the end. Edward G. Robinson, Nigel Bruce, Constance Collier, Ralph Richardson, Luli Deste. Family.

Toast of New York (RKO)—Fictionalized biography tracing the checkered career of Jim Fiske as a shyster pedlar before the Civil War, as a speculator in cotton during the conflict and as a manipulator of railroad stocks during reconstruction days. Emphasis lies more on the amusing aspects of his adventures than on their social implications, with generally entertaining results. Edward Arnold, Cary Grant, Frances Farmer, Jack Oakie, Donald Meek. Directed by Rowland V. Lee. Adults.

You Can't Have Everything (Twentieth Century)—Musical film following the conventional backstage pattern with a loosely-woven story, songs by Alice Faye, violin music by Rubinoff, antics by the Ritz Brothers and various events in which Charles Winninger, Don Ameche, Louise Hovick, Tony Martin, and Arthur Treacher are concerned. Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Call It a Day," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Beethoven Concerto," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "Prince and the Pauper," "Day at the Races," "Slim."

Young people and adults: "This Is My Affair," "A Star Is Born," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Cafe Metropole," "Emperor's Candlesticks."

Adults only: "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Are Meetings Quarterly?

Question: Our bylaws provide for an annual meeting on the second Monday in January and three subsequent "members' meetings" on the second Monday of each May, September, and December. While the three last named meetings are not held at regular quarterly intervals they are usually spoken of as "quarterly business meetings."

In Robert's Rules of Order, reference is made on various occasions (e. g. page 110) to bodies "that do not have regular sessions as often as quarterly." Should our organization (a church) be classified as one which does or does not have regular sessions as often as quarterly?

Answer: It does not seem so. The reference in Robert's Rules of Order establishes the outside limit, or point of division between two types of organizations. While it might be proper to consider meetings as quarterly if a meeting is held at least once in each quarter, even though not at regular three-month intervals, it does not seem that the definition of "quarterly" would be applicable to meetings held according to the above schedule. Two of the meetings occur in successive months and the other two meetings are separated by four-month intervals.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

George Eliot once wrote the following comment on the subject of "Beauty."

"YTUAEB CD FUGE HI EJT ICKCDJTL MUKNAUNT YB OJCIJ NHHLKTDD DFTUPD."

The Boys' School Dormitories

A Massapequa Park, N. Y., reader shares the following problem: The dormitories of a certain boys' school were in a square building, 3 boys in each of 8 rooms. A stairway occupied the center of the building, and was used by the Proctor in making his rounds. His method was to face each wall in turn, and if he could count 9 boys to a side, he felt that the full quota was present. But the night before the football game, 4 of the boys each smuggled in a guest. The problem is to arrange the boys in the room so that the Proctor will still count 9 to a side. After the game, the 4 guests left and took with them 4 of the schoolboys. Now the problem is to arrange the boys that are left so that the Proctor will still count 9 to a side. The sketch below shows the original positions of the boys in their rooms:

3	3	3
3		3
3	3	3

Letter Changing

According to a Marysville, Tenn., reader, 4 steps will change CLAY to GOLD, but 15 were needed to change STONE to BREAD. How about it?

What Am I?

I am a word of 11 letters. My 1,2,3,4, is to divide; My 4,7,8, is a gratuity; My 5,6,11, is frozen H_2O; My 8,9,10,11 is a head; My 4,2,1,11,3 is a small light; my 8,11,9,3 is a common fruit; my whole is to have a share. What am I?

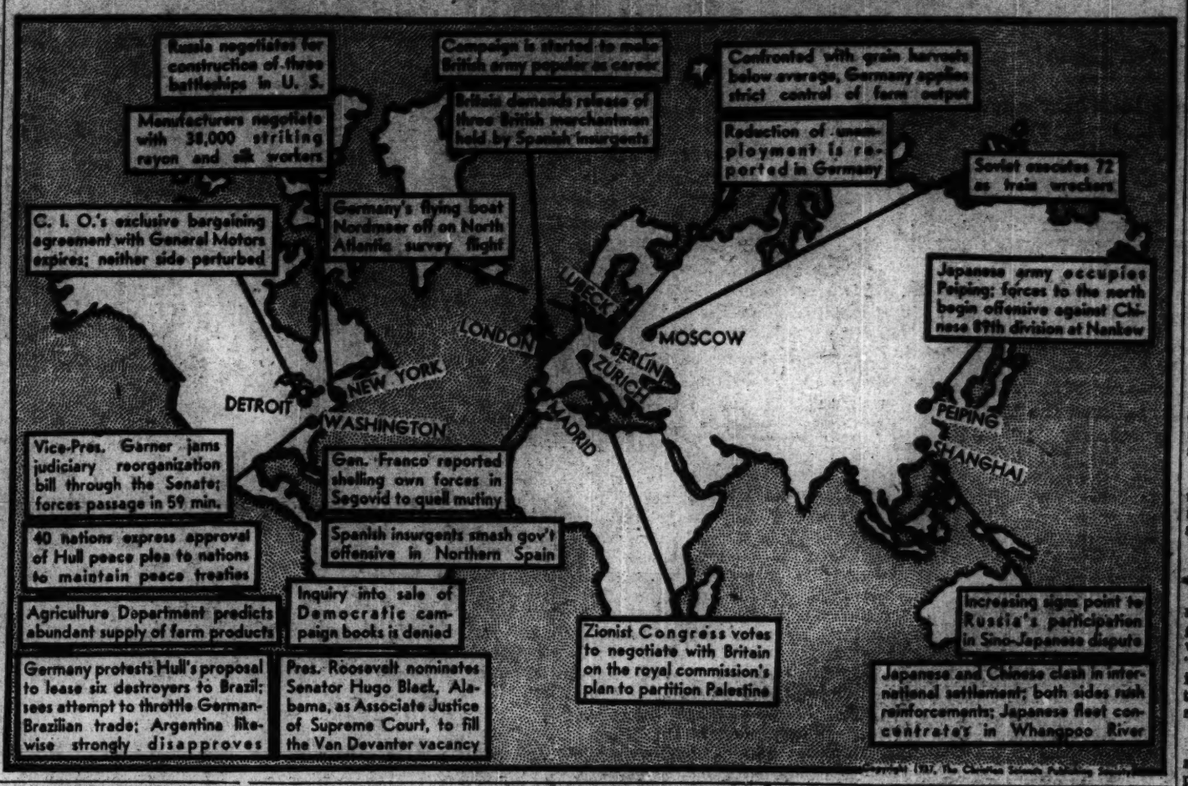
English Novels and Authors

This is shared by a Greenville, Fla., reader. The author of the first novel is indicated. Can you identify the others?

1	Vanity Fair	Hardy	
2	Robinson Crusoe	Burney	
3	Tom Jones	Thackeray	1
4	Gulliver's Travels	Bennett	
5	Pamela	Fielding	
6	The Old Wive's Tale	Burney	
7	The Mayor of Casterbridge	Swift	
8	Evelina	Defoe	
9	Pilgrim's Progress	Richardson	
10	Robinson Crusoe	Conrad	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Russia negotiates for construction of three battleships in U. S.
Manufacturers negotiate with 38,000 striking rayon and silk workers
C. I. O.'s exclusive bargaining agreement with General Motors expires; neither side perturbed
Campaign is started to make British army popular as career
British demands release of three British merchantmen held by Spanish insurgents
Germany's flying boat Nordmeer off on North Atlantic survey flight
Confronted with grain harvests below average, Germany applies strict control of farm output
Reduction of unemployment is reported in Germany
Soviet executes 72 as train wreckers
Japanese army occupies Peiping; forces to the north begin offensive against Chinese 29th division at Nankow
LONDON
NEW YORK
DETROIT
WASHINGTON
LUBECK
BERLIN
ZURICH
MOSCOW
MADRID
PEIPING
SHANGHAI
Vice-Pres. Garner jams judiciary reorganization bill through the Senate; forces passage in 59 min.
Gen. Franco reported shelling own forces in Segovid to quell mutiny
40 nations express approval of Hull peace plea to nations to maintain peace treaties
Spanish insurgents smash gov't offensive in Northern Spain
Agriculture Department predicts abundant supply of farm products
Inquiry into sale of Democratic campaign books is denied
Zionist Congress votes to negotiate with Britain on the royal commission's plan to partition Palestine
Increasing signs point to Russia's participation in Sino-Japanese dispute
Germany protests Hull's proposal to lease six destroyers to Brazil; sees attempt to throttle German-Brazilian trade; Argentine likewise strongly disapproves
Pres. Roosevelt nominates Senator Hugo Black, Alabama, as Associate Justice of Supreme Court, to fill the Van Deventer vacancy
Japanese and Chinese clash in international settlement; both sides rush reinforcements; Japanese fleet concentrates in Whangpoo River

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Sunbonnet Sue

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Daily Anecdote

A Man of Action

One afternoon in the summer of 1888, Thomas A. Edison chartered a train, shut down his works, and took his employees—more than 200 of them—to New York to attend a ball game.

They had not been in the ball park more than 15 minutes when Edison suddenly exclaimed to one of his assistants, "A new idea for an invention has just come to me like a flash! Call the boys. We must return to Menlo Park at once."

The men were quickly assembled, returned to the train, and were soon on their way back to work. Every man knew that the great inventor could never let a good idea remain dormant—to think was to act.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "I'll think it over and let you know." Translation: "No."

Whitsitt Impressions: As long as disgust for those who rob the public is nine parts envy, we can't expect many effective reforms.

Milwaukee Journal: Arabs are reported trading in camels as down payments on motorcars. The objection we see to the camel as a vehicle is that its upholstery is always coming out.

The Outside of the Cup

In your own heart I would wish you to be an utter Contemner of all Distinctions which a finer Petticoat can give you; because it will neither make you richer, handsomer, younger, better natur'd, more vertuous, or wise, than if it hung upon a Peg.—Jonathan Swift.

Quotation for Today

HONOR and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

—POPE

In Lighter Vein

Perhaps It Winks

"I can't thread this needle, mother."

"Why, son?"

"Well, every time I get the thread near the eye it blinks."

What's Needed

"He said he would lay the earth at my feet," said the sentimental girl.

"Yes," answered Miss Gadabout, "it sounds good, but it is not practical. You already have the earth at your feet. What you want is a three- or four-story house over your head!"—Life, Australia.

Much Easier

"I've been thinking, my son, of retiring next year and leaving you to manage the business."

"There's no hurry, is there, dad? You go ahead and work a few more years and we can both retire together."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Sad Case

"Now, what do you do in a case like that?"

"Like what?"

"They tell me to strike and my wife orders me to keep on working."

—De Telegraaf-Amsterdam

"Now you see, dear, how wrong it was to buy a second-hand radio-set? The weather forecast it gave yesterday said that it would be fine today!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Vacation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tulsa, Okla.

An eleven-year-old boy, clean, with bushy light hair, came into the station and told Policewoman Beula Johnson in a very business-like fashion that he needed $6.

"Why should a small boy need so much money?" the policewoman inquired, looking him over interestedly.

"We need it for rent," Joe Torrez explained.

"Do you support the family?" Mrs. Johnson asked.

"Well, I'm doing it this summer—cleaning brick in a brick yard."

Joe then told about the "hotel" where his family—his mother and two little sisters—lived. "I don't like it. There are lots of things going on that don't look nice."

"What does your mother say about them?" the policewoman asked.

"Well," the youngster stammered, "you see, she's blind. I don't tell her about them. It'd make her worry."

The policewoman investigated Joe's case. Now social workers are busy trying to straighten out the family affairs. The Send-A-Kid-To-Camp Club of Tulsa was asked to donate toward giving Joe a vacation. He is to have a month at Camp Kent, and he won't have to worry about the next meal for the family nor about clothes for them and for himself.

"After all, a working man does need a vacation," John Patton, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., commented when plans were completed for Joe's trip.

Jest a Minute

"And what was your favorite sport at college, Mr. Lowpsberry?"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Amen—Unlike "Selah" and "Higgaion," which are liturgical notations and are not to be read, "Amen" is always to be read unless the citation specifically notes otherwise. It is also to be used at the end of a benediction.

In singing, the word is sounded *ah'-men*; and in Britain this pronunciation is commonly accepted in platform practice. In America, however, the prevailing pronunciation is with long *a*, *ay'-men*.

Astutely—*As-tute'-lih* (*a* short, *u* long, *i* short).

Although a certain amount of sagacity and artfulness is implied by this word, the Latin root *astus*, "craft, cunning," reminds us that one who copes astutely with a thing approaches the problem with shrewd, designing subtlety.

Beloved (Prov. 4:3)—Here used adjectively (to agree with "tender"), and pronounced preferably as three syllables.

Contingent—*Kon-tin'-jent* (*o* and *e* clipped-short, *i* short).

The Latin *contingere*, "to touch, relate" (*cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch"), lies back of our word, which we use in the sense of "subject to something else; depending upon a preceding event; conditional upon or touching another situation."

Ego—In Britain the *e* is commonly sounded short; but in America the prevailing pronunciation calls for long *e*.

Emanate—*Em'-a-nate* (*e* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second long).

The Latin roots are *e*, "out," and *manare*, "to flow"; so we use our word to mean "to spring or flow from." That from which anything emanates, is its true and only source.

Exterminator—*Eks-tur'-mih-nay-ter* (secondary stress on fourth syllable).

This word is derived from the Latin roots *ex*, "out, beyond," and *terminus*, "boundary, terminal"; and it is applied to that which drives something beyond the boundaries. That which is banished beyond the boundaries of reality is, of course, nothingized.

"I AM THAT I AM" (Ex. 3:14)—These words in the King James Version translate Hebrew terms which might be phonetically rendered *ehyeh asher ehyeh*. Scholars have Englished these words in many ways: "God is He Who is" (Critical and Analytical Encyclopedia); "I AM, BECAUSE I AM" and "I AM WHO I AM" and "I WILL BE THAT I WILL BE" (Margin of Revised Version); "I AM THAT WHICH I AM" (Young); etc. But the rendering here is satisfactory.

Immanent—*Im'-a-nent* (*i* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* clipped-short).

Our word is derived from a combination of the Latin *in*, "in," and *manere*, "to dwell"; and we use it in the sense of "indwelling, inherent, neither derived from nor passing without." It should not be confused with "imminent" ("threatening, impending") or "eminent" ("prominent").

Inexhaustible—*In-eg-zaw'-stih-bl* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Manifestation—*Man-ih-fes-tay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin roots *manus*, "hand," and *festare*, "to strike," impart a sense of strength and surety to "manifestation"; for that which is manifested is unequivocally felt—as much so as would a blow of, or on, the hand.

Of course the word has leaped the boundaries of the sense of feeling; for a manifestation is a discovery or revelation to the sight or understanding. It is not only evident; it is understood.

Mind—Unless the reader or speaker would court ambiguity, he should not consider that he has finished with this word until the tip of the tongue has dropped with the *d* sound.

Noumenon, phenomenon — *Noo'-me-non; fe-nom'-e-non.*

In the broadest sense, a "phenomenon" is an item of experience or reality, a fact or occurrence, the cause of which is not immediately obvious.

"Noumenon" lies back of phenomena as their causation. In other words, a phenomenon depends upon noumenon for its being; noumenon depends upon phenomena for its expression.

Omnipotent, impotent—Although a number of dictionaries link the *p* with the second syllable in "omnipotent" *(om-nip'-o-tent)*, we respectfully object on the precise grounds that we would to the pronunciation of "impotent" as *imp'-o-tent*. (The word is pronounced *im'-po-tent*—with *o* quick-long.) If we are to retain the full majesty and power of "omnipotent" let us keep "all" and "power" respectively intact, *om-nih'-po-tent*. (This might offset some of our regrets that the accent was ever allowed to shift from the third syllable.)

Pernicious—*Per-nish'-us.*

A glance at the Latin roots *per*, "thoroughly," and *nex*, "death," will remind us that "pernicious" is a word requiring accurate use. Incidentally, the Latin *perniciosus* was used in the sense of "deadly, violently destructive." Our word may be applied to that which seems to be highly injurious or destructive in character.

Solecism—The *o* is short, *sol'-e-sizm* (*e* as in *debate*, *i* short).

The Athenian colonists who settled in Soloi, Cilicia, fell into lax practices and so corrupted the Attic dialect that the Greek word *soloikismos* spring into use, being applied to any incorrect or careless speaking or writing. Our derived "solecism" is used to designate an ungrammatical or erroneous combination of words; also it may indicate any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness in manners as well as speech.

Straitened (Prov. 4:12)—The Hebrew word thus rendered means "bound, cramped, restricted, impeded." Moffatt paraphrases as follows: "When you walk, you will never be hindered."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

At Dog Shows

A man who is interested in both dogs and photography found an easy way to combine good money with pleasant work:

As dog shows are held mostly in the mornings, he would photograph every animal that could be posed. Then he would hurry home, develop his negatives, make his prints, and exhibit them the same evening to the various dog owners.

When ribbons and cups were awarded, he would make more exposures, finishing them as rapidly as before. Few owners could resist buying pictures of their dogs with the awards they had won.—Paul S. Jr., Salt Lake City.

Odds and Ends

As many as 11,000 species of peas are recognized by botanists.

Old Ruler

A Chinese foot ruler used about 500 B. C. is marked off into 10 inches, and one of the inches is divided into tenths.

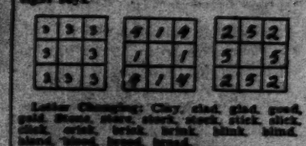
Rubber City

Akron, Ohio, receives about one-third of the world's raw rubber supply.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Beauty is part of the finished language by which goodness speaks."

The Boys' School Dormitories: Sketches left indicate original positions, the addition of four boys, and the removal of eight boys.



Letter Changing: Clay, clad, glad, gold. Stone, stole, stork, stock, stick, slick, clink, crink, brink, brink, blink, blind, bleed, bread.

What Am I?: Participate.

English Novels and Authors: Vanity Fair—Thackeray; Robinson Crusoe—Defoe; Lord Jim—Conrad; Gulliver's Travels—Swift; Pamela—Richardson; The Old Wive's Tale—Bennett; Mayor of Casterbridge—Hardy; Evelina—Burney; Pilgrim's Progress—Bunyan; Tom Jones—Fielding.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In the Cave*

By LE PELLEY

WE MUST KEEP CLOSE TOGETHER SO AS NOT TO BE SEPARATED —
BETTER LIGHT A MATCH —
THERE IS A LONG PASSAGE HERE — BUT WE MUST BE CAREFUL — BECAUSE I CAN HEAR THE SEA —
BUT LOOK — WAY DOWN AT THE OTHER END I SEE A PATCH OF DAYLIGHT !!
I WAS RIGHT — THE OCEAN RUNS THROUGH PART OF THIS CAVE .... YOU MUST BE CAREFUL OR YOU'LL GET WET
WELL, YOU BE CAREFUL — WE'RE ALL HANGING ON TO YOU !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Nancy Jane Disappears*

By THE HAGERS

WE SAT UPON THE BEACH THAT NIGHT. AND, WHILE WE WAITED FOR DAYLIGHT,
THE MATE TOLD HOW A GIANT ROC HAD SWOOPED AND SNATCHED HIM OFF A DOCK
AND DROPPED HIM ON THIS ISLAND QUEER. THE BOSUN SAW HIM DISAPPEAR,
BUT HADN'T TOLD. THEN CAME THE DAWN. ALAS! THE NANCY JANE WAS GONE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

With One Voice

THE Protestant churches have heeded their own counsel, in the forceful message which concluded the recent World Christian Conference at Oxford, the churches implored recognition of the fact that "national egotism . . . is, no less than personal egotism, a sin against the Creator."

Here it struck the keynote of so many of the problems with which the church conferees were concerned—problems of war and peace, of economics, of education and of social justice. Implicit or expressed with regard to each of these was the realization that it is those errors—seeming to separate man from man, and to conceive of man as separable from his Creator—which need eradication that human problems may be solved.

And now, in the formation of the first World Council of Churches, the Protestant community has made an epochal effort to achieve, in its own situation, a higher sense of unity and co-operation.

The plan for the council—to give both voice and direction to the non-Roman religious world—was proposed at the Oxford conference and has just received final endorsement at the companion conference now in session at Edinburgh. If, as the Archbishop of Canterbury has declared, the present period is as crucial as that of the Renaissance or the Reformation, the success of the Protestant churches in laying aside sufficient of their differences to permit a united approach to world problems may be regarded as no small contribution both to temporal and spiritual advancement.

Certainly, the approach to these problems was begun at Oxford on a scale and with a consecration which appears rarely to have been equaled. And no one, reading the "Message to the Christian Churches" which that session drafted, can fail to sense the validity of the Protestant church's conviction that it must measurably add to the light of its guidance in a perplexed and puzzled age.

Yet its major concern was to attempt to codify Christian ethics as it touches current confusions. The conference sought the alternative to war in the development of a sense of justice which will permit "abandonment by each [nation] of the claim to be judge in its own case." It would awaken Christians to "their blindness to the challenging evils of the economic order." It seeks surcease from the pains of dictatorship through the understanding that the state should be "not lord but servant" of justice. And it would gird the church for the struggle to win education away from the "non-Christian conceptions" of the totalitarian community.

But beyond these efforts of the church to orient itself to the demands of the times, there stands the need for even greater emphasis on the conference's sense of Christ as the living doctrine that "overcometh the world." There can be grave debate over how far the Christian church should go in establishing specific social programs. And this must, in itself, provide the answer to those who wished to see the pronouncements of the Oxford conference go further in enunciating solutions.

For the church remains dedicated to the major objective of seeking solutions primarily through spiritual rather than material means. The conference was well reminded of this by Dr. Emil Brunner, the Swiss theologian. The task which he set for the church is a "supreme effort to renew men and women by the word and Spirit of God."

International Novelist

EDITH WHARTON won triple fame as novelist, as war worker and as interpreter of France to Americans. Born to wealth and social position in New York, she early devoted herself to letters, and early began the association with Europe which established her as an international figure.

As novelist she first became widely known through "The House of Mirth," a critical comment on conditions in society. This was the first of a series of best-sellers. Later novels, of which "The Reef" was typical, reflected the European background.

In most of her fiction Mrs. Wharton was admittedly a disciple of Henry James, long her friend and mentor, but her most distinctive work, "Ethan Frome," showed little of the James influence. It is a tragedy of rural New England which occupies a lonely position among her books. In the opinion of most critics, it is likely to constitute the basis of her future literary reputation. "Ethan Frome" and "The Old Maid" were dramatized, and had notable success as stage pieces.

For her war work in France Mrs. Wharton won many honors. But it is possible that her name will live longest for her services as interpreter of the French people, whom she understood and loved. Such works as "French Ways and Their Meaning" and her autobiography, "A Backward Glance," will have a permanent value as contributions to international understanding.

A Legislative Court?

IN RECENT months there have been vigorous attacks on the United States Supreme Court. Perhaps the most serious charge has been that the judges did not confine themselves to legal yardsticks but applied their own economic predilections or their own concepts of wise national policy in determining whether a law should stand. It has been said that they had on many occasions ceased being interpreters of Constitution and had become legislators.

Last spring an advocate of the plan to add six new judges outlined the kind of justices considered necessary—

> justices who will not undertake to override the judgment of the Congress on legislative policy . . . justices who will act as justices and not as legislators.

And another advocate of the plan to enlarge the court said:

> For a number of years our Constitution has been to all practical purposes what Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Butler, Sutherland and Roberts said it was.

Both statements came from men who felt that the political bias or social views of judges rather than legal considerations had too often governed the court. Both apparently hoped for a change in the court with new judges who would lay aside their own economic predilections.

The court-enlarging plan was defeated, but through the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter the opening for a change was made. Senator Black has been appointed and through a favorable vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee's special subcommittee has passed the first barrier of confirmation.

If confirmed the new justice will have possibly a decisive voice on the court. He may determine whether its decisions will be legislative or judicial, controlled by personal views or by most scrupulous adherence to law. In his power it may lie to decide whether the Constitution shall be what Justices Black, Stone, Brandeis, Cardozo and Hughes say it is.

The first quotation is from President Roosevelt's fireside talk of March 9, 1937, the second from a speech by Senator Black.

Preserving Beauty Whole

THE National Trust in Great Britain has become aware of a danger against which its friends constantly have to be on their guard. In performing its duty of preserving beautiful places entrusted to its care it sometimes finds that it has created an amenity whose obvious attraction draws new residents to a neighborhood; and these newcomers, building unguardedly near the guarded spot, often go far to undo the good work done by the Trust.

An example of this occurred in the region of Cissbury Hill, a beautiful summit of the Downs crowned by ancient earth-works, which was acquired sometime ago for preservation. The view it commands is now defaced by a spreading crop of villa residences on its lower slopes and on an adjacent hill; the open space it ensured was an attraction which has led to the spoiling of other open spaces around.

This danger has been averted in the the scheme for preserving the ancient village of Avebury in Wiltshire. Avebury is a spot unique in all the world. Archaeologically it is as important as Stone Henge, but it is more impressive. The neolithic remains which belong to about 1900 B. C. consist of immense stones and mounds arranged in a big circle and in lesser circles, and long serpentine avenues of stones approaching them. These, where covered up, have been uncovered and re-erected in their original upright position. On archaeological grounds alone these stones and circles demand preservation.

But among these neolithic remains there stands a small pretty village with a church and a manor house of medieval origin. These, too, have their charm and historical association. The medieval Avebury and the neolithic Avebury have become a composite whole which should remain intact. For this the scheme of preservation provides.

But even this would not be enough. Standing on the ancient circular ramparts of the village, a visitor cannot but be aware of the fact that the beauty of the scene depends on the wide expanse of open downland bounded by the distant hills which form the horizon on every side. There is circle within circle—the circles of the stones, of the mounds, of the hills and the sky. The completeness of a scheme of preservation demands that the character of the whole countryside should be maintained in its pastoral integrity. For this the broad plan, prepared with the help of the British Government, of the local authorities, the National Trust and voluntary contributions, has made the necessary provision.

This is the right kind of planning and preservation. It is not always possible, but it is what should be done as far as may be. It needs vision, co-operation and absence of red tape. The successful application of such an ideal in the case of Avebury should be an inspiration to others to go and do likewise.

The Military Mind

Book News of the Day

FEW laymen develop reponses specific or articulate enough to be called opinions when they stop to consider that great futility, war. But suspicions they cannot repress; and finding their guesses good is poor consolation for the disquiet which patriots-in-the-street experience, on reading a book like EUROPE IN ARMS, by Liddell Hart (New York: Random House. $2.50).

Most members of military circles assume no more than a tolerant indifference toward Captain Hart's point of view; and, of course, the frank text of this writer's analysis of the progress of the means of war and the contrasting attitude of men of war explains why some military persons affect to disregard his counsel. Though he does not look on war as obsolete, he at least sees currently honored methods as far behind the times. War, he observes, is still calculated on a three-miles-per-hour basis, when invention has made it possible and probable at a 300 m. p. h. rate.

Aside from chapters on tactics, in which subject he has earned a wider reputation in peace time than most military leaders achieve in time of war, Captain Hart has provided illuminating sidelights on British foreign policy in the Ethiopian and Spanish crises, and on the Mediterranean problem as a whole.

Captain Hart is one of those who offer no apologies for war, but feel that "experience does not lend much encouragement to the hope of no more war." His criticism is directed against the methods on which builders of national defense are staking their countries' future: that stress is still placed on mass, when mobility has become a more important factor. He cites the well-known reluctance of military leaders to adopt new instruments and techniques in the World War, and sees a similar reluctance bearing too heavily on military policies today.

Many current mistakes Captain Hart would lay to the optimism of the military mind. But, by a curious bit of reasoning, he indulges in something of the same optimism. Examining the question, whether another great war would mean the end of civilization, he observes that, through an erroneous approach to their problem, military leaders leave us with a "reasonable hope that another war may produce the collapse of the attack before the collapse of civilization. And that a sense of the ridiculous may bring the warring peoples to their senses before they can renew the war effort." Would it be more intelligent to imagine that lessons already learned might keep peoples in their senses before the collapse of peace?

C. W. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

As Viewed Impartially

By Frank L. Ferrin

PERHAPS the first and prevailing impulse is to share with those alert and always vocal Senators who arose immediately to object to the unconsidered approval of the nomination of a brother Senator, Hugo Black of Alabama, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the assumption that the President's action is ill-advised and politically motivated. But there are many aspects of the matter which should be, and must be, considered. The right of selection, no matter what the impelling influences, rests with the Chief Executive. Likewise, the responsibility of confirmation or rejection of the nominee rests with the Senate as a whole. The human element, even with the prescribed safeguards, enters and all too often controls and dictates both choice and decision. This has seldom been more clearly exemplified than at the moment.

Having this to deal with, it would seem to be wise and charitable to weigh, impartially and without prejudice, the facts and circumstances which have combined, or conspired, to bring about an obstinate and entirely inexcusable clash of opposing functions. In behalf of the President, and in argumentative extentuation of the admittedly impolitic action on his part, it should be remembered that there has been left to him, because of the popular repudiation of his ill-advised court packing plan, only the bitter dregs in the cup of his ambitious hopes. It could not have been expected that his surrender would have been so complete that he would choose for this high post an avowed opponent of New Deal theories. Few men, whether politicians or managing directors of big business, would voluntarily select for a responsible position one not in accord with their program of administrative policies.

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Those most inclined to adversely criticize President Roosevelt's action might momentarily attempt to put themselves in his place. He has suffered a decisive defeat at the bar of public opinion in the almost unanimous repudiation of his most cherished revolutionary plan. He has, whether or not he fully realizes it, lost political prestige and public confidence at the moment when he had been led to believe he was politically supreme. He has retaliated, ingeniously and perhaps craftily, in an effort to impose, more or less indirectly, his determination and an assumed dictatorial power.

As to the wisdom of this course, individual Americans are left to their own views and their own conclusions. The temptation will be to insist that under similar circumstances one of a so-called regular political faith or of a broader view of the responsibilities of delegated power and authority would have regarded more generously and more considerately his duty to the public. But these smug platitudes may be a convenient cloak or shield behind which human nature seeks to protect and hide itself.

During the months in which the fate of the President's court-revision bill hung in a precarious balance the thought persisted, and still impresses itself, more or less to the gratifying conclusion that one possessing, as Senator Black seems to possess, the character of honesty and sturdiness, no matter how often or how erroneously persuaded by political or partisan prejudices, automatically divests himself of these commonplaces and hindrances when he finds himself in a position where he is answerable, irrevocably, to his own conscience and to the law.

* * *

Senator Black may have offended the political sensibilities of his fellows. But it is significant that those of no one section or party find his offense most grievous or unforgivable. Realizing this, one must impute to him political honesty, even when disapproving his convictions and his partisan strategy.

The important fact should be remembered that the Court, as an American institution, has been preserved and that its permanent establishment has been assured. What men collectively have failed to destroy, no single individual can corrupt.

It is not difficult to understand the prejudice and opposition which threaten, at the moment, the confirmation of the nominee by his brothers, both Republicans and Democrats, in the Senate. His championship of the wages-and-hours bill has not pleased the people of the South. His alliance with the New Deal sponsors has alienated many of the resurgent old-line Democrats in all sections of the country. But as the situation now is compared with what it was imagined six months ago it might be, it is realized that the plight of all might easily have been worse. Let us be grateful for that from which we have been protected.

The Boys He'll Have to Leave Behind

Grocery Man

THE day a slick young man, full of wisecracks and with pomade all over his hair, came roaring into the house bringing an order from the market and giving unmistakable signs that he expected a dime, I remembered the grocery man who used to let me drive his horse up the hill when I was five.

As I look back on it now, I remember thinking that here was a man who had simply always been. I could not imagine him growing up, but simply a man who always was. He had a close-clipped mustache; he was neither old nor young; he wore a straw hat which was as durable as he, and elastics to keep his shirtsleeves in place. His wagon was an open affair, with a seat on which there was a slippery, worn leather cushion to which it was always a great feat for me to attach my small person firmly and cling.

The back of the wagon was full of order holders, which were more like cages without any tops than they were like baskets. They were made of a smooth piece of light lumber, worn to a satiny smoothness, and about a foot and a half square; the sides were composed of smooth wooden spindles, fitted at the bottom into the solid wood, and at the top into a wooden rim. They were deep and they held a great deal more in the way of boxes and bags and random bunches of celery, bananas, beet greens, lengths of new clothesline, boxes of starch, English mustard and naphtha soap than you would suppose from their rather inconsequential look.

The grocery man arrived every afternoon at about four o'clock. If by chance a message had been sent to him which necessitated an extra trip, and he came in the morning, it made the whole day seem fantastic; as if we had had breakfast at night and supper in the morning.

I always went to the bridge to meet him. He drove a great, fat, shining chestnut, lazy horse; the horse knew what I was standing by the bridge for, and stopped without being told. The grocery man would grin and say: "What! You want a ride up the hill?" as if he were surprised, and I had not waited to ride up the hill with him every day but Sunday since I was old enough to be allowed down the hill by myself.

He was a nice man, and he would get down from his slippery leather cushion, put his big, brown hands under my arms and hoist me up with a great "Up you go; my, you're getting heavy!" The horse would turn its lambent eyes around and gaze at me as much as to say: "You understand I don't mind carrying you too up the hill, but I should think you would grow tired of doing it every day."

The grocery man clucked to his horse to move on in a way that I shall never forget, and which cannot be translated into words. It was a very pleasant and amiable sound; it was not strictly necessary, for if ever a horse knew when to start and when to stop, that horse did.

It was the grocery man's fancy to tell me of fantastic things that he had in the wagon for us. Marshmallows made by a big pink cook on the planet of Mars, and an ear of corn that seven men couldn't eat in seven days, and cookies made by Irish fairies and brought across the ocean wrapped in a cloud, and a big golden peach from a queen's orchard. He knew that I did not believe him, but he told his fabrications with charm and solemnity; and one day in church, when he was handing round the plate, as he did every Sunday morning, dressed in elegant black clothes, I caught the sound of the word marshmallow, spoken out of the corner of his mouth, and I knew from the look of sublime warning on his face that I was supposed not to smile, only to remember how wonderful the real marshmallows he had brought me the day before had tasted.

Mr. Evans would lift me down and I was allowed to give the horse a lump of sugar, which he took with much whiffling of his velvet nose and many pleasurable winks from his velvety eyes.

I shall always remember Mr. Evans driving off down the hill after having his daily wrangle with the cook as to whether he had overcharged her or left anything out—which she knew very well he hadn't. A substantial, well-loved figure, who seemed always just to be, like the blue mountains over beyond the river.

If he should ever see the boy who comes crashing in from the market today, thumping packages down on the table and yelling "O. K." when he gets a dime, Mr. Evans would not say a word. But he would not believe his eyes.

J. M.

The Wide Horizon

You Can't Keep Inventors Down

From the Report on Technological Trends and Their Social Implications, Drafted for the National Resources Committee

THE history of inventions in technology is replete with frustrations and protracted delays in the acceptance of innovations which subsequently have proven of inestimable value to mankind. . . .

In the thirteenth century such resistance manifested itself in the case of the use of carriages. Philip the Fair ordered the wives of citizens of Paris not to ride in carriages in order to preserve the prerogatives of the ladies of the court. A law likewise sought to prevent the use of coaches in Hungary in 1523, and the Duke Julius of Brunswick in 1588 made riding in coaches by his vassals a crime punishable as a felony, largely on the grounds that it would interfere with military preparedness, for men would lose their equestrian skill.

There were many impediments placed in the way of stagecoaches in all countries. Local authorities often kept the roads in disrepair lest business be diverted elsewhere. . . .

In the United States there was opposition to the railroad. It was argued that its use would: "introduce manufactures into the heart of the country, divert industry from the primitive healthful and moral pursuits of agriculture, and bring on us the vices and miseries of manufacturing and commercial places." Many small towns joined the opposition, some on the grounds that their quiet would be interrupted by steam cars and the influx of strangers. . . .

* * *

In England horse breeders secured passage of an act of Parliament, in 1861, for the regulation of horseless vehicles which practically made it impossible for them to operate. This act provided that tires must be at least three inches wide, that engines must consume their own smoke, that each vehicle must have at least two drivers, and that no vehicle was to exceed ten miles an hour in the country and five miles an hour in the towns. . . .

Horse car lines continued to be installed in the 1880's in New York City after cable cars had proven successful in San Francisco and they persisted in use until the 1900's. . . .

Attitudes toward the possibility of the invention of the airplane went beyond healthy skepticism even on the part of engineers and scientists. In 1871, the New York Times proclaimed editorially that there was "abundant precedent for the supposition that the laws of gravity will always prove too much, in the aerial field, for the ambitious dexterity of man." . . .

For a long time after the typewriter was actually produced for sale in 1874, the response to it was apathetic when not overtly hostile. Many questioned the value of paying approximately $125 for a machine that would do the same work as a 1-cent pen. The girl typist became a symbol of women's emancipation and aroused responses accordingly. As for etiquette, it was, and still is in some quarters, considered bad taste to use the typewriter for personal letters. Some people looked upon the receipt of typed letters as an aspersion upon their literacy. . . .

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Automatic telephone switchboards were introduced slowly. The United States Senate, for example, had a new dial telephone system removed after a short trial. There were protests by workers against the installation in terms of technological unemployment. But the delay was chiefly occasioned by the depreciation costs on obsolete equipment. . . .

Coal encountered strenuous opposition before it was accepted as a fuel. It was denounced in London during the reign of Edward I as a "public nuisance, corrupting the air with its stink and smoke, to the great detriment of their health," with the result that the king prohibited its use and in 1306 a citizen was tried and condemned for burning "sea cole." . . .

It can hardly be said that Edison's invention of the incandescent lamp was universally acclaimed. The president of Stevens Institute of Technology protested the trumpeting of the results of Edison's experiments in electric lighting as "a wonderful success" when "every one acquainted with the subject will recognize it as a conspicuous failure." . . .

In most countries there have been requests for "scientific holidays" and a "moratorium on inventions," which have found echo in business and scientific circles. Such climate of opinion is hardly healthy for technological advance.

Resistance to technological change has been so much a part of the texture of the historical process, that it cannot be ignored when the future of technology is charted.

Mirror of World Opinion

Discipline and Labor

THERE can be no doubt that American labor today must maintain discipline. But the discipline must for the most part come from within; it cannot be imposed from without. The final reliance for the maintenance of labor discipline and order must lie in trade-union democracy. We must remember that the energies which have produced a militant labor movement representing the greatest stride this country has made toward economic democracy are turned not only outward but inward as well. The rank-and-file enthusiasm that produces wildcat strikes is also the best insurance against racketeering, dictatorship, and irresponsible leadership within the trade union. But such discipline is not an overnight product. It is part of a civilizing process that must take time but is worth waiting for. —*Nation, New York.*